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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES[1]

SUMMARY

The present report provides an account of the activities undertaken by my Office from 1 January 2000 to 31 March 2001. Having assumed the duties of the High Commissioner in January 2001, the contents relate mainly to activities undertaken under the direction of my predecessor. It describes trends and achievements in the field of international protection and assistance activities worldwide. It also covers management and oversight issues, and describes activities with respect to cooperation within and beyond the United Nations system. This report is being submitted in accordance with Article 11 of the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (adopted by the General Assembly pursuant to resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950), which provides that the "High Commissioner should report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council".

[1] This is a preliminary edition of the report that will subsequently be issued in printed form as an official record of the General Assembly, fifty-sixth session.

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List of Acronyms

ACABQ	United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
APC	Asia-Pacific Consultations
ARC	Action for the Rights of Children
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HIWG	Humanitarian Issues Working Group
IAG	Inter-Africa Group
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MERCOSUR	Southern Cone Common Market
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAU	Organization for African Unity
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PARinAC	UNHCR/NGO Partnership in Action
PHARE	Poland/Hungary: Assistance for the Reconstruction of the Economy
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission to Sierra Leone
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
WFP	World Food Programme

INTRODUCTION

1. The year 2000 marked not only the beginning of a new millennium, but also the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This occasion, however, did not offer cause for celebration, as hopes for peace were tempered by continued conflict in many regions of the world, frequently the result of unresolved tensions among ethnic communities. While there were no new refugee emergencies on the scale experienced in recent years, UNHCR continued to face a great number of challenging refugee and forced displacedment situations, often exacerbated by natural disasters. Chronic instability in many parts of Africa forced hundreds of thousands of people to leave their homes and search for safety elsewhere in their own countries and across national borders. Conflict and civil strife also continued unabated in South-West and South-East Asia, the Balkans and Caucasus regions, and South America. Such situations were characterized by a lack of security for vulnerable civilian populations and humanitarian staff. Restricted access limited UNHCR's ability to protect and provide relief to many affected populations and impacted UNHCR's own security. The latter became brutally apparent when three UNHCR staff in West Timor, Indonesia, and another in Guinea were cruelly murdered while carrying out their duties. In the aftermath of those killings as well as the abduction of several staff, UNHCR undertook a thorough reassessment of its safety and security preparedness. This led to the formulation and implementation of measures to improve security. The strategy acknowledged the fact that the safety of humanitarian staff and refugees are inextricably intertwined.

2. Despite the turmoil caused by continued instability in many regions, the global population of concern to UNHCR decreased from 22.3 million in 1999 to 21.1 million in 2000. They included asylum-seekers, refugees, returning refugees in the early stages of their reintegration, internally displaced persons and other people of concern, mainly victims of conflict. Although no massive repatriation occurred on the scale of last year's Kosovo operation, some 800,000 refugees did return home during the year. Often, however, they returned to situations of uncertainty or fragile peace. The Office also facilitated the resettlement of some 40,000 refugees from first asylum countries. Although less frequently an option, local integration provided an opportunity for some groups of refugees to start new lives, particularly in West Africa and the Balkans region. For the vast majority of displaced persons, however, solutions remained elusive. Some protracted refugee situations span decades, as in case of refugees from Afghanistan.

3. The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme and its Standing Committee examined a number of topical and thematic issues in relation to the work of the Office in 2000 and the first quarter of 2001. These included regular reviews of regional operations and funding, coordination within the United Nations system, refugee children and adolescents, older refugees, refugees and HIV/AIDS, community development, mainstreaming environmental concerns in refugee operations, UNHCR's involvement in reintegration, and the security and safety of staff and the

civilian and humanitarian character of refugees camps and settlements. The main themes and approaches discussed in the Standing Committee are reflected in this report, the outline of which was presented to the twentieth meeting of the Standing Committee in March 2001, providing an opportunity for States, NGOs and other partners to reflect and offer advice on its contents.

4. As a result of discussions in the Standing Committee in 2000, two decisions were endorsed by the plenary session of the Executive Committee and subsequently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. These included a decision providing for the possibility to arrange UNHCR's annual "pledging conference" in Geneva (A/RES/55/75) and another paying tribute to the Office on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary and commemorating 20 June as World Refugee Day (A/RES/55/76). The report of the plenary session of the Executive Committee is presented to the General Assembly as an annex to this report and thus represents an important link in UNHCR's governance structure.

5. In July 2000, UNHCR launched a process of Global Consultations on International Protection, which was subsequently endorsed by the Executive Committee and the United Nation General Assembly. This three track consultative process, which coincides with the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Convention in 2001, is aimed at defining problems and identifying new approaches, tools or guidelines for international protection of refugees. At the same time, it seeks the reaffirmation of the principles which already exist and which have been developed and applied over the past half century.

6. Since taking up my duties as High Commissioner in January this year, I launched a three-pronged internal review of the organization to ascertain its optimum profile and size, based on its fundamental mandate and purpose. The review comprised three Actions: Action 1 defined the core activities for which UNHCR has unique global responsibility; Action 2 reviewed UNHCR operations based on the parameters identified in Action 1; and Action 3 focussed on developing means of ensuring adequate and predictable funding to undertake these activities. The ultimate aim is to ensure UNHCR's character as a multilateral organization which is able to meet the governance challenge posed by the world's refugees.

7. As a result of these actions, guidelines on priority-setting for core and non-core activities of my Office have been elaborated. In addition, savings of some US$ 100.8 million have been identified in UNHCR's global budget for 2001. Proposals aimed at securing broader and more predictable funding in the longer-term for the activities of my Office have also been developed. The outcome of this major exercise will put the Organization in a better shape to pursue its humanitarian work for refugees and other people of concern.

8. In 2000, UNHCR received a total of some US$ 705.3 million in voluntary contributions towards its Annual Programme Budget (see Table 2 of the present report). By 31 March 2001, a total of nearly US$ 310 million had been received against a budget amounting to some US$ 953.7 million.

I. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

A. Introduction

9. The primary functions of UNHCR are to provide international protection to refugees and other persons of concern to my Office, and to seek permanent solutions to their problems by assisting Governments to facilitate their voluntary repatriation, or their assimilation within new national communities. The legal basis for these functions is provided by the Statute of the Office (General Assembly resolution 428 (V) annex of 14 December 1950) which defines the work of UNHCR as entirely non-political, humanitarian and social. The activities of the Office have been further reinforced and guided by subsequent General Assembly resolutions, conclusions and decisions of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and are carried out in a framework comprising international refugee, human rights and humanitarian laws, and internationally accepted standards for the treatment of refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR.

10. International protection begins with securing admission, asylum, and respect for basic human rights, including the principle of *non-refoulement*, without which the safety and even survival of the refugee is in jeopardy. It ends only with the attainment of a sustainable resolution to their situation, ideally through the restoration of protection by the refugee's own country. It includes promoting the conclusion and supervising the application of international conventions for the protection of refugees at the global and regional level, promoting legislation and other measures at the national and, increasingly, regional level to ensure that refugees are identified and accorded an appropriate status and standard of treatment in their countries of asylum, and ensuring, with and through the national authorities, the safety and well-being of specific refugee groups and individuals in asylum countries. Protection includes ensuring that the special needs of refugee women and of children, especially those separated from their families, are met.

11. Since sovereign States have the primary responsibility for respecting and ensuring the fundamental rights of everyone within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction, effective protection of refugees requires action by the government of the country of asylum on their behalf. UNHCR's role in providing international protection consequently, and above all, involves ensuring that Governments take the necessary action to protect all refugees within their territory, as well as persons seeking admission at their borders who may be refugees.

12. The *Note on International Protection* (A/AC.96/930) presented at the fiftieth session of the Executive Committee last year reviewed the general protection situation of refugees by, *inter alia*, focusing on those issues of greatest concern to UNHCR. The theme of the Note was dedicated to UNHCR's own contributions towards making protection effective. While earlier Notes set out the broad analytical framework of international protection, in 2000 the Note put forward a strong operational and conceptual understanding of

international protection by breaking the concept down into concrete activities and providing examples from several UNHCR operations to illustrate these. The Note also clarified that international protection is not an abstract concept but a dynamic and action-oriented function. It encompasses a range of concrete activities, covering both policy and operational concerns, and is carried out, in cooperation with States and other partners, with the goal of enhancing respect for the rights of refugees and resolving their problems. In addition, the Note described UNHCR's ongoing activities in respect of stateless persons and the internally displaced. It concluded by highlighting the fact that protection will remain a challenge and that the anniversary year of the 1951 Convention in 2001 will provide an opportunity to reinforce the commitment to fundamental international protection principles and to look ahead by exploring possibilities to improve and advance the system of protection.

B. Main protection developments and activities

13. Access to safety, as well as continued protection in host countries, remained vital for the world's refugees. Many States, often those with the most limited resources, continued to admit and host large refugee populations on their territories. The quality of asylum, however, deteriorated in a number of countries, including in several regions with a tradition of generous asylum policies. The reasons underlying this change included the economic and social difficulties of hosting large refugee populations for extended periods, national security considerations, as well as concerns about the use of asylum procedures by illegal migrants, and trafficking and smuggling of persons.

14. While a general trend of tightening borders was discernible throughout the world, there were many regional differences. In some regions, refugee camps remained particularly prone to politicization and militarization, especially when close to the border with the country of origin. The presence of armed elements in camps and refugee-populated areas posed serious security risks and their separation from refugee populations proved to be extremely difficult. Instances of forced conscription of refugees, often minors, the trafficking of refugee women, and beatings and mistreatment by officials were reported in camps in some countries. The vulnerability of women refugees to sexual violence and of refugee children to exploitation and abuse were particularly disturbing. In some regions, problems persistently arose with regard to the safe and unhindered admission of refugees to countries of asylum. Instances also occurred where refugees and asylum-seekers were *refouled*, or repatriated against their will, although there was a clear risk to their safety upon their return.

15. In countries with legally sophisticated asylum systems, concerns about the trafficking and smuggling of persons led to the tightening of control measures to prevent irregular migration. Many of those who were being smuggled or trafficked were migrants in search of a better life, hoping to find employment opportunities and economic prosperity abroad. Others were asylum-seekers and refugees who fled from persecution, armed conflict, and

other threats to their life and freedom. Both groups were exploited by criminal traffickers or smugglers who sought to make illicit profit from offering their services to the vulnerable and the disadvantaged. In order to combat smuggling and trafficking of persons, States adopted, *inter alia*, the practice of "intercepting" persons travelling without the required documentation. In some instances, interception affected the ability of asylum-seekers and refugees to access international protection. Against this background, UNHCR drew attention to the international refugee protection dimension in the current complex migratory context in a note on interception submitted to the eighteenth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee. The paper described current State practices, explained the rationale behind some of these practices and examined the impact on asylum-seekers and refugees. It also set out the international legal framework relevant to this issue, at the core of which is the principle of *non-refoulement*. Furthermore, it focused on the emerging legal framework for combating criminal and organized smuggling and trafficking of persons. The paper concluded by recommending a protection-based comprehensive approach.

16. Once asylum-seekers reached safety, their often prolonged detention remained a concern in a number of countries. Rigid time-limits for filing asylum applications or differential treatment for refugees depending on the method of arrival or the ethnic origin of the applicant were instituted in some countries over the past year. Of particular concern was the treatment of separated and unaccompanied children and family groups held in detention. Equally, in the area of family reunification, practices in a number of countries made it impossible for family members to be reunited, which impacted negatively both on their longer-term integration prospects and on their capacity in the short-term to adjust to their new situations.

17. In response to a plethora of different statuses that States adopted over time for various reasons, UNHCR also reviewed the various categories of persons who benefit from permission to stay for a prolonged period in a note on complementary forms of protection submitted to the eighteenth meeting of the Standing Committee. The Office's position, as set out in the paper, is to recognize complementary forms of protection as a pragmatic way of responding to certain international protection needs, while arguing for recognition of those who would meet the criteria of the 1951 Convention definition. The paper recommended that the harmonization of standards of treatment for refugees falling under the "broader category" would clearly be desirable in those regions where such a harmonization had hitherto not taken place.

18. UNHCR also continued to provide protection and assistance to the internally displaced, particularly in the context of voluntary repatriation operations. In this connection, the Office issued a policy paper on internally displaced persons in March 2000. This paper was presented as an information note to the July 2000 meeting of the Standing Committee.

C. Global Consultations on International Protection

19. Against this background and bearing in mind the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, UNHCR launched the process of Global Consultations on International Protection in 2000. This was endorsed by the Executive Committee and the General Assembly (A/RES/55/74). These Consultations seek to promote the full and effective implementation of the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol -- in its 50th year -- and to develop new approaches, tools and standards to ensure its continuing vitality and relevance. The Consultations have been designed along three parallel tracks. The "first track" seeks to reaffirm the commitment of States parties to full and effective implementation of the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol, as well as to promote further accessions to both instruments. This goal will be pursued, primarily, through a major inter-governmental event, which will be organized by the Swiss Government and UNHCR in Geneva on 12 December 2001 to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Convention.

20. The Consultations will also provide a forum to take stock of the developments in refugee law and to examine a number of emerging issues. This will be done in the "second track" through a series of expert discussions on specific interpretative aspects of the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol (cessation; exclusion; *non-refoulement*; UNHCR's supervisory role; gender-related persecution; membership of a particular social group; internal flight alternative; illegal entry; and family unity). The process will comprise four expert roundtables, drawn from governments, NGOs, academia, the judiciary, and the legal profession. The background papers, as well as the resul s of the roundtables will be published by UNHCR to inform and guide practitioners regarding these issues.

21. The "third track" of the Consultations will be structured around a number of protection policy matters, including issues not adequately covered by the 1951 Convention. This process is designed, firstly, to foster a common understanding of the protection challenges and enhance cooperation to address them. Secondly, to identify and promote practical responses to protection problems; and thirdly, to lead to the development of new approaches, tools, and standards to strengthen protection in areas not adequately covered by the Convention. The discussions will take place within the framework of the Executive Committee. A total of three meetings are planned in 2001 and one in 2002. They will centre on identifying and developing practical responses around four broad themes: protection of refugees in mass influx situations; protection of refugees in the context of individual asylum systems; the search for protection-based solutions; and protection of refugee women and children. The process will be accompanied by a number of regional meetings to broaden the debate and to ensure wide participation on issues on the agenda of particular interest to one or other of the regions.

II. ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

22. UNHCR provides assistance to refugees in the form of emergency relief in situations of when food and other forms of life-sustaining assistance are required on a large scale at short notice. When these situations become more stable after the initial emergency stage, UNHCR continues to provide assistance while durable solutions are being sought. In many instances, basic services are also provided, including education and counselling. Such measures are accompanied by efforts to encourage self-reliance among the refugee population. Voluntary repatriation is the preferred solution to refugee problems but, unless convinced that refugees can return to their country of origin in safety, UNHCR does not actively promote return, although the Office may facilitate existing spontaneous return movements. When it organizes or facilitates voluntary repatriation, UNHCR seeks to ensure that a legal framework is set up to protect the returnees' rights and interests. In some instances and with the agreement of the government of asylum concerned, UNHCR assists refugees to become self-supporting in the country of residence. However, as refugee numbers have increased, local settlement opportunities have tended to become increasingly restricted. Resettlement to third countries is promoted when no other durable solution is feasible.

A. Regional activities in Africa

1. Central and West Africa

Field expenditure in the region (US$) (based on table 1 of the present report)		Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on table 1 of the present report and UNHCR's regional bureau structure)	
Emergency assistance:	–	Refugees:	861,100
Aid and maintenance:	42,556,800	Asylum-seekers:	15,900
Voluntary repatriation:	21,632,900	Returned refugees:	90,539
Local settlement:	6,798,200	Internally displaced:	311,000
Resettlement:	48,400	Returned internally displaced:	214,387
Programme support:	5,806,200	Various other groups:	81,000
Overall total:	76,985,500	Total population of concern:	1,574,926

23. UNHCR activities in the region covered 21 countries, which in total host some 1.6 million refugees and persons of concern to the Office. This includes over 1 million Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees and returnees mainly in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The socio-political environment in the region throughout 2000 and the first months of 2001 was characterized by increasing instability and uncertainty. In particular, the deterioration of the security situation in Guinea (hosting some 420,000 Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees) since September 2000 impacted negatively on UNHCR activities. Many refugees were forced to flee camps and move further inland or return to Sierra Leone. Rampant human rights abuses, including rape, assault, limited freedom of movement and an increased presence of armed elements in refugee camps were the main causes for this. UNHCR lost nearly all access to some refugees in south-eastern Guinea. Following the assassination of one of UNHCR's staff and the

kidnapping of two others in September and December 2000, the United Nations Security Phase IV was declared in all locations in Guinea with the exception of Conakry and Kissidougou. This further restricted UNHCR's protection and operational capacity.

24. Given the growing volatile situation particularly in West Africa, UNHCR put in a place a mechanism to respond to possible emergencies. In view of the sub-regional impact of the evolving situation in Guinea and neighbouring countries, the strategy adopted by UNHCR consisted of a regional approach as opposed to a country specific approach. Of particular importance was the establishment of a sub-regional Repatriation and Reintegration Cell in April which comprised staff from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone as well as the Regional Directorate. The Cell through regular meetings significantly contributed to ensure the overall coordination of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugee situations as well as the reallocation of resources within the sub-region.

25. In its response to the Guinea emergency situation, UNHCR adopted a three-pronged approach. This entailed the provision of emergency assistance to Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees in south-east Guinea, including a limited number of internally displaced persons who are mixed with refugee populations; organization of internal relocation to relatively safe areas inside Guinea, while giving priority to some 135,000 refugees stranded in an area west of Gueckedou; and facilitation of repatriation and reintegration assistance for Sierra Leonean refugees from Guinea as well as promotion of repatriation and reintegration of Liberian refugees. In an effort to strengthen the response by UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies to the emergency, in particular in terms of security concerns for refugees and humanitarian staff, I travelled to the region in February 2001 and advocated with the governments concerned for a phased approach which would allow safe access to and safe passage for refugees. He also called for support to the UNAMSIL and ECOWAS initiative to deploy troops along troubled border areas between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Following his visit, the High Commissioner briefed the United Nations Security Council on the situation in the region.

26. In spite of some difficulties encountered, voluntary repatriation operations were pursued with limited success. The repatriation and reintegration of Liberian refugees were virtually concluded by the end of 2000. Over the last three years, some 376,000 Liberians returned home either spontaneously or with UNHCR's assistance. Accordingly, the majority of UNHCR's basic assistance for the remaining Liberian refugees in countries of asylum was phased out with emphasis placed on their local integration. The organized voluntary repatriation for Chadian refugees was also competed in the Central African Republic and Cameroon, where some 1,900 and 2,300 individuals were repatriated in 2000. Following the successful repatriation from Guinea of Bissau Guinean refugees, UNHCR closed down its office in Guinea Bissau in December 2000.

2. East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes region

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on table 1 of the present report)	
Emergency assistance:	14,407,500
Care and maintenance:	76,579,400
Voluntary repatriation:	27,761,900
Local settlement:	24,987,700
Resettlement:	288,600
Programme support:	31,129,200
Overall total:	**175,154,300**

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on table 3 of the present report and UNHCR's regional bureau structure)	
Refugees:	2,261,319
Asylum-seekers:	45,464
Returned refugees:	183,892
Internally displaced:	443,834
Returned internally displaced:	-
Various other groups:	742
Total population of concern:	**2,935,251**

a) East and Horn of Africa

27. The East and Horn of Africa region continued to witness political and climatic upheavals that caused new population displacements. The chief causes were renewed fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea, continuing violence in southern Somalia and Sudan, and severe drought in parts of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

28. The resumption of hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea in May 2000 led to the internal displacement of over one million persons inside Eritrea and the flight of over 97,000 to Sudan, Djibouti and Yemen. In Ethiopia, an estimated 350,000 persons remained internally displaced since 1998.

29. The Reconciliation Conference for Somalia, launched by Djibouti in 1999, concluded in September 2000 in Arta, Djibouti. The Conference, which had been brokered by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), raised expectations for a possible political solution. Violence, however, remained rife in large areas of Somalia, especially in the south, hindering access by humanitarian agencies. Depending on the evolution of events in Somalia, UNHCR stood prepared to reassess its strategy of repatriation for the over 300,000 Somali refugees in neighbouring countries and beyond. This strategy consists of a two-pronged approach aimed at promoting repatriation to zones of recovery (north-west and north-east Somalia) and facilitating return to zones of transition and/or crisis (central and southern Somalia).

30. Other countries of the region continued to suffer from the consequences of protracted conflicts. In Sudan, the IGAD-sponsored negotiations for a political settlement made little progress. An upsurge in fighting in eastern and southern Sudan as well as internecine fighting caused new outflows of Sudanese refugees into Uganda (6,000), Kenya (10,000) and Ethiopia (17,500). In receiving countries, the security situation in and around the refugee camps deteriorated due to continued fighting in the hosting areas. As a result of this protracted crisis in the Sudan, UNHCR maintained its strategy of non-promotion of repatriation of over 350,000 Sudanese refugees. In light of these developments, UNHCR actively pursued a policy of self-reliance for the refugees and hosting communities. An environmental assessment of the impact of fuelwood collection around refugee camps in Kenya was undertaken by

the Office using GIS technology and satellite imagery technology, leading to a more in-depth understanding of the environmental impact of refugees on the country.

31. In most countries of the region, security in and around the camps was a major source of concern, as both refugees and humanitarian workers were on constant alert. Most field offices in the East and the Horn operated under the United Nations Security Phase III.

32. Despite the obstacles posed by political and security conditions in the region, UNHCR made significant progress in achieving durable solutions, as close to 100,000 refugees were assisted to return to their areas of origin, and an increased number of refugees (11,100) were successfully resettled in third countries. Whereas the repatriation of Somalis from Ethiopia is well underway, efforts to organize the return of Somalis currently in Djibouti are blocked by authorities in the autonomous north-west region of Somalia. The voluntary repatriation of Sudanese and Somali refugees to Sudan and southern Somalia respectively is also unlikely to become possible in the near future due to insecurity in areas of return.

33. UNHCR participated actively in the activities of United Nations Country Teams in the region, particularly with regard to the advancement of the humanitarian sector. In Ethiopia, UNHCR, in collaboration with UNDP, promoted and supported the IGAD initiative on conflict prevention, management, and resolution and the alleviation of humanitarian crisis through the development of area-based plans of action. These action plans were aimed at phasing out humanitarian assistance and bringing in longer-term development programmes. UNHCR also worked closely with IGAD to ensure that humanitarian issues including refugees and voluntary repatriation stayed on the agenda of peace initiatives for Somalia and Sudan.

34. UNHCR entered into discussions with the OAU and its Committee on Human and People's Rights to explore ways to intensify collaboration, addressing issues such as the root causes of refugee movements, the promotion of refugee protection, and assistance to areas affected by the presence of refugees. As the chair of OAU's Coordinating Committee on Assistance and Protection of Refugees, UNHCR consulted with OAU members to expand both the mandate and membership of the Committee so as to improve refugee related policies throughout the continent. The consultations resulted in the adoption of new rules and procedures. Both the OAU and UNHCR are currently considering how best to implement them, with a view to harmonizing refugee and humanitarian programmes in Africa, especially during emergency phases.

b) Great Lakes region

35. Despite the optimism surrounding the two major peace processes, fighting in countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa continued unabated, resulting in the displacement of large numbers of people within countries as well as across borders.

36. The Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to be ravaged by war. This caused massive internal as well as external displacements. At the end of 2000, it was estimated that some 1.8 million persons were displaced inside the country and another 350,000 sought asylum mainly in neighbouring countries . The prevailing insecurity rendered humanitarian access extremely limited in certain areas. Recent changes on the political scene, however, have created optimism that some progress may be achieved towards peace and the implementation of the Lusaka Cease-fire accord. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has also continued to host refugees fleeing from conflicts in its neighbouring countries. At the end of 2000, 332,460 refugees (Angolans, Sudanese, Rwandan, Burundian, Ugandan and Congolese) sought asylum in the country.

37. The peace process in Burundi remained stagnant as government forces and rebels increased their military activities resulting in many civilian deaths and the displacement of populations. The country, ravaged by years of war, is also confronted by large-scale and severe malnutrition, caused by three successive years of drought and a major malaria epidemic. Whereas the international community has managed to address the immediate effects of the malaria crisis, the increasing demand for regular food aid, mainly due to delivery problems, has yet to be adequately met. The escalation of violence forced thousands to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, mainly in the United Republic of Tanzania, and others were displaced internally.

38. The security situation in Rwanda improved considerably since the massive return of refugees to Rwanda in late 1996 and early 1997, allowing for progress in consolidating peace in the country. As a result, Rwandan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and elsewhere in the region continued to return home. Some 25,000 Rwandan refugees returned in 2000. Given the poor socio-economic context and development opportunities of the country, reintegration remains crucial. Development agencies were encouraged to become actively engaged in reintegration, particularly in light of the significant shortage of housing in the country, which impacted largely on those who have recently returned.

39. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the massive influx of Burundi refugees and the small-scale voluntary repatriation of Congolese, Rwandan and Somali refugees to their countries of origin congested existing camps. As a result, other sites were identified to receive new arrivals. The protracted presence of such large numbers of refugees in the country led to increasing tensions with the local population. Proximity to the border also exposed refugee camps to armed conflicts raging in neighbouring countries. Refugee women and children were at times victims of sexual violence, both within their own communities and whilst venturing into remote areas in search of firewood. While the burden placed on the Government increased, international support did not. Both UNHCR and WFP suffered severe financial constraints, leading to reduced food rations and the cancellation of numerous assistance activities.

40. Developments in 2000 illustrated the volatility and unpredictability of the situation in the region. Some of the assumptions, upon which plans were based at the beginning of the year, proved to be over-optimistic, such as the premise that progress in the Arusha peace process would be followed by voluntary repatriation. This called for a greater degree of flexibility on the part of UNHCR, which had to shift its programme from a focus on voluntary repatriation to one of basic assistance.

41. In the Republic of the Congo, prospects for lasting peace have been encouraging with the implementation of the two peace agreements signed in December 1999. The situation evolved positively throughout 2000 with the creation of a Committee of Reconciliation. UNHCR has facilitated and continues to facilitate repatriation to the Republic of the Congo. The United Nations Country Team has jointly developed a United Nations Plan for the period 2001 to 2002 which aims at bridging the transition from relief to development assistance and review remaining and new humanitarian and development needs.

3. Southern Africa

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on table 1 of the present report)	
Emergency assistance:	8,680,800
Care and maintenance:	7,796,200
Voluntary repatriation:	2,045,900
Local settlement:	5,633,500
Resettlement:	21,600
Programme support:	8,644,500
Overall total:	**32,822,500**

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on table 3 of the present report and UNHCR's regional bureau structure)	
Refugees:	308,540
Asylum-seekers:	19,788
Returned refugees:	8,930
Internally displaced:	257,508
Returned internally displaced:	-
Various other groups:	-
Total population of concern:	**594,766**

42. The overall objective of UNHCR in the southern Africa region during 2000 was to ensure that the 320,000 refugees in the region continued to enjoy the right to seek asylum and be treated in accordance with the internationally applicable protection standards. UNHCR also sought to create an environment that is more accommodating and enabling for refugees to realize solutions to their plight.

43. Angolans made up the single largest refugee population in the region, totalling almost 220,000. Out of this number, 198,000 were in Zambia. The second largest group consisted of nearly 70,000 Congolese mainly residing in Angola, Namibia and Zambia. The majority are hosted in camps.

44. While the protracted conflicts in Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have continued to generate a large number of refugees, the region is also home to refugees from conflicts farther afield such as those in Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan and from outside the continent. The region registered a 20 per cent increase in refugee caseloads between January and December 2000. Despite the increasing numbers of new asylum applicants, countries kept their borders open for new arrivals and continued to collaborate with UNHCR.

45. International Protection and assistance remained a major thrust of UNHCR's intervention. This effort was aimed at ensuring that States adhere to international, regional and national conventions and legislation with regard to refugees, keep borders open and observe the principle of *non-refoulement*. At the same time, UNHCR assisted States to adopt, enhance or put into action national refugee policies and legislation through facilitation and legal/technical advice. In January 2000, Swaziland acceded to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the two Statelessness Conventions.

46. Zambia was the most adversely affected the influx of refugees from both Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. UNHCR's main concern in Zambia, as well as in Namibia, was to meet the immediate needs of new arrivals, especially for vulnerable groups. The operation was compounded by the shortage of resources due to budgetary constraints, the arrival, along with civilian refugees, of armed elements and ex combatants from Angola and the arrival of armed soldiers of different nationalities from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

47. In view of the continued flow of new arrivals and the unresolved conflicts affecting the region, UNHCR, in collaboration with governments, donors, United Nations agencies and other implementing partners, prepared contingency preparedness plans to enhance its capacity to manage potential refugee outflows into the countries of asylum and plan for the eventual repatriation of refugees in Zambia. Key elements of the plans included the setting up of regional stock-pile of non-food items and the drawing up of a regional roster for an emergency team of experts who could be deployed at short notice. The plans envisage the participation of other United Nations bodies such as MONUC for security issues as well as development agencies for post repatriation reintegration purposes.

48. In recognition that addressing humanitarian issues contributes towards conflict resolution, UNHCR sensitized the leaders of SADC to include humanitarian issues in the Democratic Republic of the Congo peace process. UNHCR proposed a Humanitarian Protocol, which was subsequently adopted by the regional body in 2000. The protocol appealed to the SADC leaders to have the needs of internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and other victims trapped in conflict zones as well as possibilities of voluntary repatriation on the agenda of the peace process. The contents of the Humanitarian protocol were subsequently noted and incorporated in resolution 1341 (2001) of the United Nations Security Council during its special session on the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in February 2001.

49. Public awareness and advocacy activities at regional and national levels included protection workshops and seminars, roll back xenophobia programmes, public debates in schools, consultations with donors and NGOs, interaction with researchers, academic institutions, human rights organizations, trade unions and government representatives. In January 2000, the Inter-Africa Group (IAG) held its seventh meeting in Pretoria, South Africa. The first to

be held in Africa, underscored and highlighted the particular refugee problems in the continent. UNHCR attended various regional meetings, especially SADC gatherings, during which briefings were provided on refugee related issues in the region. A regional training workshop for journalists took place in 2000. This provided them with an opportunity to understand more fully the plight of refugees and the manner in which UNHCR provides protection and assistance and the impending problems and challenges.

B. Regional activities in the Americas and the Caribbean

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on table 1 of the present report)	
Emergency assistance:	-
Care and maintenance:	523,600
Voluntary repatriation:	198,500
Local settlement:	13,871,200
Resettlement:	-
Programme support:	10,004,700
Overall total:	**24,598,000**

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on table 3 of the present report and UNHCR's regional bureau structure)	
Refugees:	666,602
Asylum-seekers:	419,901
Returned refugees:	714
Internally displaced:	525,000
Returned internally displaced:	-
Various other groups:	8,567,000
Total population of concern:	**1,620,784**

1. South America

50. UNHCR's primary operational challenge continued to be the displacement caused by the Colombian internal conflict. In 2000, the intensifying war triggered not only an increase of internal forced displacement but also cross-border population movements, mainly into Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama. In response to the Colombia situation, UNHCR has implemented an integrated regional strategy on behalf of Colombian asylum-seekers and refugees in need of protection, as well as for internally displaced persons within Colombia.

51. From June 2000 to February 2001, some 12,000 Colombians crossed into Ecuador. UNHCR focussed its response on reinforcing the national asylum system, strengthening and implementing an emergency contingency plan, providing emergency assistance and supporting initial repatriation movements. A tripartite mechanism between the Governments of Ecuador and Colombia, and UNHCR was created to promote durable solutions. By the end of February 2001, a total of 1,800 persons were documented as refugees, while some 10,000 people returned voluntarily, mostly spontaneously.

52. An estimated 5,500 people crossed into Venezuela and Panama since June 1999. UNHCR has lobbied and obtained support from international human rights organizations, governments and local NGOs for the adoption of refugee legislation and the establishment of a formal eligibility mechanism in Venezuela. UNHCR has also enhanced partnerships with academic institutions, NGOs and the Catholic Church. Nonetheless, Venezuelan authorities reportedly returned more than 2,000 Colombians since mid-1999 without granting them access to asylum procedures. In Panama, UNHCR focussed on providing emergency assistance to 1,100 Colombians under the Special Temporary Protection mechanism established in Panama's refugee legislation.

53. In Colombia, UNHCR sought to strengthen the national institutional framework for internally displaced persons at both the national and local level, and continue monitoring refugee outflows in border areas, which included organized and spontaneous return movements. During 2000, UNHCR further consolidated its Operational Plan for internally displaced persons, strengthened the technical and operational capacity of *Red de Solidaridad Social* (RSS - the national agency responsible for internally displaced persons issues) and established a national registration system. Support was also provided to consolidate the internally displaced persons unit within the National Ombudsman's Office. Similarly, the Office provided support and advice to local internally displaced persons organizations. Through training and enhanced contingency plans at the regional level, UNHCR reinforced its emergency response capacity, early warning and standard-setting, with particular attention to displaced women and children. In its role as United Nations Coordinator for internally displaced persons, UNHCR promoted initiatives to link United Nations projects to local activities implemented by NGOs, the Colombian Government and donors.

54. In Southern South America, the Office is promoting regional harmonization of refugee laws and asylum procedures through the development of model refugee legislation for Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) countries. During its plenary meeting in November 2000, MERCOSUR affirmed the importance of the 1951 Refugee Convention, as well as the need to harmonize implementing legislation. Pending the adoption of new legislation, UNHCR actively assisted in filling gaps in the refugee status determination process, as well as in providing protection and assistance. UNHCR's efforts to establish and strengthen resettlement programmes in the region produced uneven results. The most progress was made in Chile, where its resettlement programme developed well and a formal agreement was signed with the Government and civil society organizations. Efforts were also advanced in enhancing private sector fund-raising. In particular, *Argentina con ACNUR* (ARCA) was able to collect funds for African Refugees and received a significant amount of funds for its own public awareness activities.

2. Central America

55. With the active encouragement of UNHCR, Mexico ratified the 1951 Convention, its 1967 Protocol and the 1954 Convention on Statelessness in June 2000. Regulations implementing the General Population Law were also adopted. Despite financial reductions, more than 6,400 people in south-eastern Mexico benefited from the migratory stabilization plan for Guatemalan refugees. Under the plan, the Mexican Government issued land titles to former Guatemalan refugees who wished to locally integrate in Mexico. In an effort to ensure that the right to asylum is not lost in the midst of larger illegal migration in the region, UNHCR worked to strengthen protection networks in Mexico and Central America. With the active participation of governments, civil society and international organizations, the networks assist and monitor the access to asylum and the provision of assistance. In Costa Rica the increased number of asylum-seekers and

recognized refugees from Colombia prompted a request from the Government for further help from UNHCR, both in assistance and support to refugee status determination. After successfully completing its repatriation program in Guatemala, UNHCR closed its Office in the country in December 2000.

3. North America

56. In Canada and the United States, UNHCR continued monitoring and providing advice to agencies that implement the complex refugee and asylum systems in those countries. The Office also further promoted and facilitated resettlement of refugees, as well as the use public awareness campaigns to sensitise groups to the refugee cause.

57. In February 2001, the Canadian Government introduced draft legislation to revise its immigration and refugee law, which if adopted would be the first revision in 25 years. In the United States, Congress is expected to consider legislation in 2001 softening restrictive asylum measures currently in place that allow for the detention or expedited removal of asylum-seekers. UNHCR continued to take every opportunity in these countries to provide relevant input, best practices, and advice to government and NGO representatives in order to positively affect legislative reforms. Advocating adherence to international protection principles and best practices are especially crucial in these countries since their systems have a significant impact on the policies and practices of other States.

58. UNHCR also closely monitored the situation in the Caribbean, particularly regarding possible displacement from Haiti. UNHCR developed contingency plans, and promoted capacity-building efforts in the 12 countries of the sub-region. In addition, the Office encouraged accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention or 1967 Protocol by five Caribbean countries that remain non-signatories. As a result, in 2000 Trinidad and Tobago acceded to these international refugee instruments. Throughout the reporting period, UNHCR also continued using its protection network of honorary experts in the 12 Caribbean countries to promote establishment and strengthening of national legal and institutional arrangements for asylum and refugee assistance.

C. Regional activities in Asia and the Pacific

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on table 1 of the present report)	
Emergency assistance:	24,139,100
Care and maintenance:	10,685,200
Voluntary repatriation:	20,294,700
Local settlement:	2,526,300
Resettlement:	-
Programme support:	17,828,300
Overall total:	**75,473,600**

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on table 3 of the present report and UNHCR's regional bureau structure)	
Refugees:	982,397
Asylum-seekers:	8,727
Returned refugees:	50,747
Internally displaced:	706,514
Returned internally displaced:	5,000
Various other groups:	445
Total population of concern:	**1,753,830**

1. South Asia

59. While the majority of refugees who fled the Northern Rakhine State of Myanmar and took refuge in camps in Bangladesh had returned by 2000, procedural difficulties continued to slow the pace of return for the remaining 21,500 refugees. Only 1,323 persons returned to Myanmar in 2000. In consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, productive activities such as kitchen gardening, poultry raising, and skills training were conducted in the camps. This contributed to mitigating the negative effects of the prolonged stay in camps. UNHCR is presently engaged in dialogue with the Bangladeshi authorities to look into other possibilities for refugees who are unwilling or unable to return in the near future.

60. In Myanmar, UNHCR continued to assist the reintegration of returnees in Northern Rakhine State in order to stabilize the situation of the Muslim population and reduce the likelihood of renewed population outflow. The five year multi-sectoral United Nations Integrated Development Plan was replaced with a Basic Needs Assistance Programme (BNAP) led by UNDP which would take over UNHCR funded assistance activities in Northern Rakhine State in mid-2001. UNHCR will continue its field monitoring activities to address public policy and governance issues affecting the 230,000 returnees from Bangladesh and the local population in Northern Rakhine State.

61. In Sri Lanka, the escalation of armed hostilities in the north of the country for most of the year led to the displacement of some 170,000 persons in Jaffna Peninsula. The number of displaced persons in the north and north-eastern provinces where UNHCR operates totalled some 560,000 persons. UNHCR intensified its interventions with the Government and the LTTE to promote physical safety of affected populations, their freedom of movement and durable solutions for the internally displaced whenever possible. More recently, the Sri Lankan Government agreed to relocate those housed in government run welfare centres in Vavuniya and where their freedom of movement has been severely restricted. UNHCR also actively engaged the LTTE on issues relating to underage recruitment. Although there were no large-scale movements of Sri Lankans to India, over 66,000 Sri Lankan refugees remain in India's Tamil Nadu State.

62. In December 2000, the Governments of Bhutan and Nepal resolved their differences over the modalities for verification of the 97,500 Bhutanese refugees in Nepal and agreed to commence with their verification to determine those who could return to Bhutan. The commencement of the joint verification process is considered to be an important step towards the voluntary return of Bhutanese refugees. The Joint Verification Team, composed of government officials from Bhutan and Nepal, was established and actual verification is expected to start soon. UNHCR is providing technical expertise and financial support to the Government of Nepal for this process and has offered the same to the Government of Bhutan.

2. East Asia and the Pacific

63. In West Timor, United Nations Security Phase V, imposed after the brutal murder of three UNHCR staff members in September 2000, precludes UNHCR from carrying out direct protection activities. Notwithstanding the situation, since November 2000 UNHCR pursued *ad hoc* repatriation operations, allowing for the return of demobilized soldiers, ex-civil servants and other refugees to East Timor. UNHCR has reiterated its readiness to assist the Indonesian Government with its planned registration of refugees, which is scheduled to take place in Spring 2001, and to provide technical and funding support to settlement schemes for East Timorese refugees who opt to remain in Indonesia. The provision of this assistance is contingent on the restoration of peace and security in the territory, including the arrest and prosecution of those responsible for the deaths of UNHCR staff members and the disarming of militia groups. UNHCR is furthering efforts in Indonesia to assist the Government with its intention to sign the 1951 Convention. Meanwhile, UNHCR was involved in screening a sizeable number of asylum-seekers intercepted in Indonesian waters while trying to reach Australia.

64. To encourage return from West Timor, efforts are underway to try and expand basic assistance to returnees over a limited period until elections in the second half of 2001. As another incentive, discussions were initiated with UNTAET to clarify policies on the prosecution of persons charged with committing various crimes before and during the 1999 referendum on independence. Such clarification would help dispel refugee concerns over being able to return in safety. In a further attempt to promote repatriation, UNHCR proposed the expansion of "safe houses" which serve as transit centres for returnees who are hesitant to return to their villages of origin immediately after arriving in East Timor. In addition, mass information activities were strengthened.

65. UNHCR actively cooperated with the Government of Thailand on the admission of asylum-seekers from Myanmar into the 11 border camps. Despite the negative impact on public opinion of the hostage taking incidents in 1999 and 2000 involving Myanmar insurgents, the Government reaffirmed its policy of temporary asylum to Myanmar refugees. UNHCR also continued to seek access to areas of origin of the refugees inside Myanmar.

66. In China, UNHCR is promoting the naturalization of the majority of the 230,000 Vietnamese refugees who want to settle in the country and voluntary repatriation for a limited number who may wish to return. UNHCR is also advising the Government on the management of a revolving credit scheme that provides opportunities for self-reliance to vulnerable refugees. The Office remains concerned by the situation of North Korean populations within the northern border provinces of China and continues to raise this issue with the Government and to seek access to these populations.

67. UNHCR was officially accredited to the Republic of Mongolia in May 2000 and signed a Memorandum of Understanding setting the basis for future cooperation in the area of refugee law, capacity building and refugee status

determination. The Government of Mongolia has indicated an interest in acceding to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

68. A Regional Emergency Training Centre on International Humanitarian Response (E-Centre) was established by UNHCR in August 2000 in Japan to enhance the regional capacity to respond to emergency situations. The Centre's activities benefit Government officials and NGO and United Nations staff in the Asia-Pacific Region.

69. UNHCR phased out its reintegration assistance in north-west Cambodia in December 2000, following the establishment of a number of linkages with longer-term development agencies in these areas. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, sustainable reintegration efforts on behalf of the returnee population have permitted the scaling down of the Office's activities as well.

70. The Fifth Annual Plenary Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Consultations (APC) on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants was convened in Hong Kong in November 2000. The meeting considered, *inter alia*, responsibility sharing among governments in the region. UNHCR provided the legal and normative framework for this concept, its rationale and the parameters for its successful implementation. The next APC Plenary Meeting is to take place in South-East Asia in November 2001. The role and interaction between countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as measures to maximize opportunities for capacity building were discussion themes proposed for the next meeting.

D. Regional activities in Europe

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on table 1 of the present report)	
Emergency assistance:	2,860,000
Care and maintenance:	48,407,700
Voluntary repatriation:	23,198,300
Local settlement:	6,746,700
Resettlement:	54,600
Administrative support:	3,787,800
Overall total:	**85,055,100**

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on table 3 of the present report and UNHCR's regional bureau structure)	
Refugees:	1,169,614
Asylum-seekers:	341,818
Returned refugees:	274
Internally displaced:	1,341,230
Returned internally displaced:	58,304
Various other groups:	2,236,822
Total population of concern:	**5,148,062**

1. Western Europe

71. Developments within the European Union in the field of asylum and migration policy affect the rest of the world. UNHCR's main priority, therefore, was to maintain and strengthen the quality of asylum in a uniting Europe. Western European States have traditionally been among UNHCR's strongest supporters, both in terms of standard-setting and funding. In recent years, however, the primary focus has been on control and restrictive policies, mainly because of an increase in irregular movements and a real or perceived misuse of the asylum system by non-refugees. Administrative,

legislative, judicial and political moves have rendered access to territory or to asylum procedures more difficult for many asylum-seekers and have tended to undermine the overall refugee protection regime.

72. With the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty in mid-1999, UNHCR's relations with the European Union institutions have intensified. The Treaty provides for formal consultations with UNHCR in the asylum harmonization process and in July 2000 the European Union Commission's Director General for Justice and Home Affairs and UNHCR signed an exchange of letters in order to reinforce cooperation on asylum and refugee matters. As a result, formal strategic consultations are being held at the senior level on a regular basis, in addition to the day-to-day liaison and advocacy work of UNHCR Brussels. Further, efforts were and continue to be pursued to enhance the participation of the European Commission in the governance of UNHCR.

73. At the national level, UNHCR assisted Western European Governments in their adoption, implementation and amendment of national asylum legislation and policies, and continued to exercise its monitoring role, intervening as appropriate. UNHCR sought to strengthen its strategic partnerships with civil society for collective action to positively influence the public perception of asylum-seekers and refugees.

2. Central Europe and the Baltic States

74. States in Central Europe and the Baltics are in the process of developing functioning asylum legislation and systems. While legislation is in place in most countries, implementation of appropriate asylum procedures, reception facilities and integration programmes are being pursued. UNHCR played a catalytic role in linking Governments and NGOs with Western European counterparts for capacity-building assistance. The European Union's PHARE horizontal programme on asylum, which came to a close at the end of 2000, aimed at identifying the needs and priorities of each candidate country for accession to the European Union. UNHCR offices in these countries participated by organizing round tables at the senior policy level, a series of practitioner workshops, and training and exchange programmes for governmental counterparts in cooperation with European Union Member States. In parallel, UNHCR continued to advocate for tolerant societies in partnership with local NGOs.

75. Post-PHARE horizontal activities in the area of asylum institution- and capacity building are now being conducted through national action plans. The prospect of European Union accession has given impetus to developments in the asylum field, as has the real need to deal with increasing numbers of asylum-seekers. UNHCR is seeking to enhance the dialogue among European States, and among countries of origin and countries of transit, on asylum and refugee management. This dialogue should go beyond the framework of European Union accession.

3. Eastern Europe

76. In Eastern Europe, UNHCR assisted the governments in bridging the gap between legislation which is now in place in most countries and its proper implementation, thus strengthening the quality of asylum. UNHCR supported the capacity of local NGOs in responding to the needs of asylum-seekers, refugees and displaced persons. Integration of refugees remained a major challenge. UNHCR contributed to prevention of further involuntary movements through tolerance education and confidence-building activities. By assisting governments in finding sustainable solutions for displaced groups, UNHCR aimed to facilitate conflict mediation. Enhancing partnerships with the Council of Europe, OSCE and others remained core strategies.

77. In the Caucasus, finding durable solutions to the plight of those displaced due to conflict in Chechnya (Russian Federation) continued to be a key objective. UNHCR assisted over 160,000 internally displaced persons in Ingushetia with accommodation, water, sanitation and basic domestic needs. In Georgia, UNHCR provided limited assistance to an estimated 7,000 Chechen refugees, though security conditions hampered monitoring. A small number of convoys were sent into Chechnya (Russian Federation) itself carrying food and non-food relief items through NGO implementing partners. This limited relief-oriented assistance sought to complement efforts of the local/federal authorities, other United Nations agencies and the NGO sector. To further enhance this relief effort, UNHCR, together with the Academy of Science of the Russian Federation began developing a geographical database which should lead to the better targeting of assistance.

78. In the absence of conflict resolution, UNHCR will phase out its presence and assistance to those displaced due to the conflict in Chechnya (Russian Federation) and therefore sought to strengthen partnerships with development actors and financial institutions. Similar approaches apply for other unresolved conflicts in the region, namely in Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia, North and South Ossetia, and in Transdnestria.

79. Through the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the 1996 Geneva Conference on the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Migration and Asylum Issues (CIS Conference) in Geneva in 1996, national capacities for migration management and protection mechanisms have been built throughout the CIS, and NGOs' role in civil society has been enhanced. Although the formal CIS Conference follow-up process ended in July 2000. However, the parties (States, NGOs, United Nations and others) remain committed to the objectives of the Programme of Action. The final annual Steering Group meeting therefore decided to extend relevant activities for another five years as the follow-up to the CIS Conference. A work plan emphasizing protection matters has been developed, focussing on building functioning national asylum and migration management systems in the CIS in accordance with international standards, including the implementation of national refugee and citizenship legislation, reduction and avoidance of

statelessness, and support to NGOs and civil society development. UNHCR, IOM, OSCE and the Council of Europe are leading agencies, overseeing and facilitating actions under the various themes.

E. Regional activities in South-Eastern Europe

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on table 1 of the present report)	
Emergency assistance:	-
Care and maintenance:	96,152,500
Voluntary repatriation:	34,656,100
Local settlement:	6,104,300
Resettlement:	658,700
Programme support:	16,396,700
Overall total:	**153,968,300**

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on table 3 of the present report and UNHCR's regional bureau structure)	
Refugees:	554,553
Asylum-seekers:	116
Returned refugees:	163,946
Internally displaced:	819,886
Returned internally displaced:	34,841
Various other groups:	85,000
Total population of concern:	**1,698,342**

80. Following a year dominated by massive population displacement and suffering caused by the conflict in Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), South-Eastern Europe witnessed a number of positive developments in 2000. The change of regime in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia created new opportunities in terms of peace and stability in South East Europe, and in the search for solutions to displacement. It positively impacted on two of UNHCR's key regional strategic objectives, namely return and local integration of refugees and internally displaced persons . With respect to return, the normalization of relations between the new Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia is expected to facilitate refugee returns. With respect to local integration, the new Government has formally encouraged refugees who do not wish to return home to integrate as citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

81. In Kosovo, a large-scale humanitarian relief effort facilitated the reintegration of hundreds of thousands of Kosovars into their home communities. To facilitate the provision of assistance and reconstruction, UNHCR developed a geographical database of the province using Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In Albania and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the number of refugees and persons of concern to UNHCR declined substantially, thanks to large-scale repatriation to Kosovo. Both Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia witnessed the return of tens of thousands of displaced persons and refugees, mainly from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, more vigorous enforcement of property legislation, combined with improved security conditions, led many internally displaced persons and former refugees to return to areas to which no minorities had dared return since the end of the war. The new administration in Croatia took steps to revitalize the stagnant process of minority returns by eliminating discriminatory elements of legislation relating to reconstruction of property.

82. These developments raised hopes for continued peace and stability in the region as a whole. On the other hand, more than 220,000 non-Albanians have been displaced from Kosovo into other parts of the Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia since June 1999, fleeing continued inter-ethnic tension and violence. The ongoing harassment and displacement of non-Albanian minorities remained one of UNHCR's major concerns in Kosovo. Inter-ethnic violence in southern Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also caused displacement of the civilian population. More than a million people remained displaced from their homes in the region. Hundreds of thousands of refugees, returnees and displaced persons continued to require support from the international community.

83. All of the countries of South-eastern Europe were confronted with an increasing number of migrants and asylum-seekers transiting the region en route to Western Europe over the past year. Porous borders, liberal visa policies, and a lack of effective legal regimes to regulate migration, asylum, and the prosecution of smugglers in nearly all countries compounded the problem. UNHCR initiated a region-wide initiative within the framework of the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe aimed at developing national asylum systems and improving the capacity of each country to deal with this increasingly complex issue. The initiative is designed to ensure that appropriate care is taken in efforts to control migration to ensure that bona fide asylum-seekers and refugees are assured access to safety and protection.

84. During the course of the year, UNHCR's regional strategy was reviewed by the Humanitarian Issues Working Group (HIWG) of the Peace Implementation Council in September 2000. The HIWG focussed on the process of integration of returning refugees in Kosovo and the ongoing displacement of minorities, and on progress in finding solutions to displacement under the Dayton Peace Agreement. UNHCR presented areas where concerted action was necessary to create an environment for durable solutions including legal, social and economic reform. Reconstruction and property restitution needs were highlighted, as well as the need for return viability to be strengthened through socio-economic development activities targeting job creation and self-sufficiency. UNHCR also co-chaired the Stability Pact Steering Group on Return throughout the year.

85. UNHCR continued to remain actively engaged in emergency preparedness response activities with regard to potential areas of population displacement in the region, such as Montenegro, Kosovo and southern Serbia in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

F. Regional activities in Central Asia, South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on table 1 of the present report)		*Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on table 3 of the present report and UNHCR's regional bureau structure)*	
Emergency assistance:	34,400	Refugees:	4,362,452
Care and maintenance:	31,376,900	Asylum-seekers:	47,943
Voluntary repatriation:	16,364,800	Returned refugees:	297,910
Local settlement:	6,705,200	Internally displaced:	758,625
Resettlement:	319,800	Returned internally displaced:	5,569
Programme support:	18,263,800	Various other groups:	327,500
Overall total:	**73,464,900**	**Total population of concern:**	**5,799,999**

86. Little progress was achieved in realizing durable solutions in the CASWANAME region in 2000. Not only were there no solutions to protracted conflicts, in a number of areas these conflicts were exacerbated by either political or natural constraints, creating more displacement and suffering. In addition, reduction in available resources caused additional hardship for refugees in the region. Against this background, the strong tradition of hospitality throughout the region, as evidenced by the hosting of both larger and smaller refugee populations for so many years, started to erode. As host countries perceive no international solutions and inadequate burden sharing, their hospitality began to wear thin and new arrivals were received in a less and less welcome atmosphere.

87. In Central Asia, the Tajik repatriation operation met with implementation delays when the Government of Tajikistan suspended returnee movements following security incidents between returnees and local populations. In Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, each of which have acceded to the 1951 Convention, UNHCR Offices continued to work for the passage and effective implementation of refugee laws. In Uzbekistan efforts focussed on influencing the Government's position towards refugee issues, with the eventual aim of accession to the 1951 Convention. In Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, local settlement projects were implemented for Tajiks of Kyrgyz and Turkmen ethnicity respectively.

88. In South-West Asia, hopes for finding a long term political settlement and peace in Afghanistan were dampened by renewed and continued fighting between the warring factions. The situation was further compounded by the worst drought experienced in three decades, displacing thousands of Afghans internally. Thousands more have fled across the border into the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan in search of assistance. The continued conflict and drought in Afghanistan has been devastating for social and physical infrastructure, in particular agriculture, as well as dividing families and eroding traditional coping mechanisms. Whilst the vast majority of the 2.6 million Afghans remain in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, in 2000 UNHCR succeeded in assisting some 261,000 Afghans voluntarily return to Afghanistan from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

89. In North Africa, UNHCR focussed on enhancing the Office's protection presence, promote refugee law and assist governments to establish national asylum legislation and procedures. In the Western Sahara region the lack of a breakthrough in the peace process prevented the implementation of the United Nations Settlement Plan, including the repatriation of 165,000 refugees from Algeria. UNHCR continued to provide assistance in the Tindouf refugee camps in close collaboration with international partners, NGOs and authorities of the host country. In Yemen and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya UNHCR continued its efforts to facilitate voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees.

90. In the Middle East, UNHCR assisted some 130,000 refugees who live for the most part in urban settings, as well as small camp-based refugee populations in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. Although the search for durable solutions has produced some successes in 2000, the Middle East continues to generate and, at the same time, to receive refugees. As a result of the situation in Iraq, an increasing number of Iraqis are leaving their country and seeking asylum in third countries. Moreover, the situation in the West Bank and Gaza has provided a new cause for tension in the region. During 2000, UNHCR has succeeded in resettling some 7,000 refugees from the Middle East region. For many refugees in this region, there are only very limited opportunities for voluntary repatriation and local integration. Since mid-1999 by the end of February 2001, some 19,000 Iraqis have voluntarily repatriated, mainly from the Islamic Republic of Iran.

III. PROGRAMME THEMES AND PRIORITIES

A. Introduction

91. As part of UNHCR's efforts to ensure greater effectiveness of its programmes, including priority areas identified by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, UNHCR has continued to work on developing an Operations Management System (OMS). This system is made up of two important and inter-related components, namely a management framework which focuses on processes and procedures (in the form of manuals, guidelines and help tools) whereby UNHCR plans and carries out its operations, and, secondly, a range of related new information technology systems and tools covering such areas as protection and programme activities, finance and human resources. In this context, various components of operational guidance were updated and included in UNHCR's Knowledge and Information Management System (KIMS) which was made available in an updated CD-ROM.

92. Preliminary work on a related project called "PROFILE" was initiated in 2000. The project, once launched, would aim at establishing a more accurate picture, in terms of numbers and demographic data, of the beneficiaries of UNHCR programmes. As the parameters of the project are explored, UNHCR has undertaken consultations with relevant operational partners, including WFP, IOM, and NGOs.

B. Refugee women

93. UNHCR s approach in addressing the rights and needs of refugee women was to continue efforts to incorporate a gender equality perspective in all UNHCR's operational activities. Key objectives over the last year included the integration of gender analysis into UNHCR's policies, guidelines and key documents, as well as the evaluation of activities from a gender perspective; improvement of prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence; empowerment of refugee and returnee women to participate in conflict resolution and peace-building activities; encouragement of direct dialogue with displaced women; and continued development of trained, multi-sectoral regional and country level gender networks.

94. A new UNHCR policy directive on *Gender Based Persecution* was also disseminated. In addition, UNHCR commenced with the development of a new *Policy on Gender Equality for People of Concern to UNHCR*, as well as work on updating its *Policy on Refugee Women* and revising the *Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women*. The latter effort will benefit from a recently launched review of the implementation of UNHCR's *Policy and Guidelines on Refugee Women* over the last 10 years by the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children and several interested donor governments.

95. Consulting with refugees themselves was pivotal to effective planning, implementation and evaluation. In order to ensure that the Office remained focussed on the real needs and concerns of displaced women, in October 2000 during the plenary session of the Executive Committee, UNHCR facilitated for the first time ever a consultation between representatives of displaced women from Burundi, Colombia, Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), Myanmar and Sierra Leone and government, inter-governmental and non-governmental organization representatives. The result was a highly interactive dialogue which served to inform and gain support for the cause of displaced women.

96. In 2000, two key activities to promote the voice of refugee women in peace initiatives took place. Firstly, UNHCR funded the participation of Burundian refugee women to participate in the Arusha peace talks for Burundi. Secondly, UNHCR supported the creation of a network of women peace activists in West Africa (bringing together women from Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone). Both efforts yielded positive results.

97. UNHCR also continued to implement programmes aimed at addressing the issue of sexual and gender based violence. Country specific programmes were multi-sectoral and included training of the judiciary, female lawyers and law enforcement officers, as well as the development of medical protocols, local protection mechanisms, and support to community based counselling. The Office also continued its collaboration and cooperation with UNIFEM and UNFPA on issues of common concern.

C. Refugee children and adolescents

98. Some 10 million, approximately 45 per cent of all refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR are children and adolescents under the age of 18. In the last year, UNHCR continued to focus on refugee children as a policy priority in terms of both international protection and assistance activities.

99. UNHCR worked closely with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAC) and UNICEF on a range of issues of mutual concern. The Office also collaborated closely with the Geneva based NGO Sub-Group on Refugee Children and Children in Armed Conflict. This key NGO forum serves as an important coordinating body to bring together major actors working on this issue.

100. In addition, UNHCR continued to be actively associated with the Action for the Rights of Children (ARC) training and capacity building programme. This inter-agency initiative relating to children, includes Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF and OHCHR. The focus throughout 2000 remained the review and revision of the resource materials, and regional follow-up activities. By the end of the year, five resource packs, namely Working with Children, Community Mobilization, Child Soldiers, Education and Sexual and Reproductive Health, were completed and made available on UNHCR's public website. The capacity initiatives included three training of trainers (ToT) workshops, two in French for West Africa and the Great Lakes region of Africa, and an expansion of the regional scope of the project to southern Africa. Regional follow-up activities continued throughout the year, including an experts meeting in Turkey to launch a study identifying key issues affecting children within the Eastern Europe region, collaboration with Save the Children on military training in West Africa and the integration of ARC materials into the OCHA capacity building initiative in Angola. Also noteworthy were regional workshops on separated children in East and West Africa, and the expansion of the ARC inter-agency training team in Pakistan. In addition, in East Africa, an advanced training of trainers workshop took place, bringing together participants of previous ToT workshops, to evaluate progress, share experience and further develop in-country plans. Preliminary discussions also took place regarding the application of ARC materials in the Balkans. Through the ARC Steering Committee UNHCR, UNICEF and OHCHR will work together to develop an introductory resource pack on Children Affected by Armed Conflict.

D. Environment

101. Over the last year, UNHCR's focus on environmental issues evolved in response to the changing needs of UNHCR operations in different countries and regions. One of the broader objectives of such work is protecting the institution of asylum, which could be jeopardized by the impact of large groups of displaced persons on their immediate surroundings in countries of asylum. Environmental degradation is often one of the most immediate, visible and long-term impact of large numbers of refugees.

102. Priority issues addressed in 2000 included the promotion and implementation of UNHCR's Environmental Policy through practical field activities; the design and implementation of an environmental assessment and monitoring programme; a stronger and broader education programme aimed at raising environmental awareness; continued training in environmental management for selected UNHCR staff and implementing partners; and improved communications and outreach, both within and outside of UNHCR.

103. In translating its policy and lessons learned into practice, UNHCR supported a growing number of model projects, each of which was carefully designed to respond to identified needs of refugees and local host communities. These simple, practical and targeted projects have recently been undertaken in eastern Sudan, Rwanda, Afghanistan and Zimbabwe.

104. Raising awareness of the importance of environmental management at all phases of refugee operations was a central focus of UNHCR's environment activities in 2000. Different approaches were pursued in adapting to situations and perceived needs. For example, in Sudan, a careful build-up of non-formal awareness raising activities culminated with the production of series of 20 posters advocating wise use of natural resources and overall environmental management. In Liberia, an educational booklet entitled *Our Environment: Taking Care of Our Future* was developed by the Environmental Foundation for Africa in collaboration with UNHCR. UNHCR has also worked closely with UNESCO PEER on a range of environmental education projects in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Sudan, and Zambia. In addition, work started on developing user friendly guidelines for environmental assessments in refugee operations. Under the Framework for Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation (FRAME) Project, and based on a broad consultation process, draft guidelines will be available for field-testing and finalization in 2001. Satellite imagery and GIS information are among the tools used by UNHCR to assess and monitor environmental degradation in refugee situations. UNEP continued to be an essential partner in the Office's environmental activities. Collaboration on projects in Guinea and Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) were fostered during 2000. In addition, in September 2000 UNHCR participated in a UNEP-led mission to assess the environmental impact of refugees in Albania and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

E. HIV/AIDS

105. While the focus of UNHCR's efforts in the fight against HIV/AIDS has been in refugee settings, this approach has not been advanced in isolation. Refugees are only one segment of a much larger global population, and any action in their favour must be in the context of a global, integrated effort. It is widely recognized, however, that conflicts, instability, food insecurity, as well as poverty and deprivation, offer fertile ground for the spread of HIV and AIDS. This reality is most acute for the millions of refugees and internally displaced persons, whose physical, financial and social insecurity erodes their habitual caring and coping mechanisms.

106. In addressing the problem, UNHCR has developed a strong partnership with UNAIDS, mainly through the secondment of an expert to UNHCR. UNHCR continues to draw on UNAIDS' expertise and advocacy role in ensuring that refugees too be included in existing programmes of assistance. HIV/AIDS is as much a socio-economic and protection issue as a health problem, and all these elements must be taken into consideration in designing action plans. In 2000, UNHCR, benefited from a grant from the United Nations Foundation (Ted Turner) to strengthen reproductive health and HIV/AIDS activities in favour of refugees. The main focus of UNHCR's efforts was in Southern and East Africa. For the first time, the issue of refugees and HIV/AIDS was taken up in the Standing Committee in March 2001. In this discussion, the urgency of the problem was acknowledged and UNHCR was encouraged to continue its efforts to address the impact of the disease on displaced populations.

F. Older refugees

107. UNHCR's policy on older refugees was presented and endorsed at the seventeenth meeting of the Standing Committee in March 2000. In the course of the year the policy was operationalized through various activities, including the integration of the policy into the UNHCR programming and learning tools. During the year all UNHCR field offices received Help Age International research and best practises (funded by UNHCR and the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO)), the video *Hardship and Courage* describing the situation on older refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees in Croatia with supporting guidelines in addition to the policy document on older refugees. The policy and examples of activities with older refugees in UNHCR operations were presented in the brochure *Older Refugees - a Resource for the Refugee Community* and disseminated to UNHCR offices and partners.

G. Community development approach

108. UNHCR's policy on community development was presented and endorsed at the twentieth meeting of the Standing Committee in March 2001. This crosscutting approach focuses on empowering refugees and enhancing their capacity and participation in the search for durable solutions. UNHCR and partners anticipate that refugees will acquire ownership of activities, which in turn leads to increased sustainability and cost-effectiveness in programmes.

H. Reintegration of refugees

109. In 2000, UNHCR's activities in relation to the reintegration of refugees have focused on the particular challenges of reintegration into countries emerging from conflict. This has meant that UNHCR has given special attention to building partnerships with development and financial institutions. The ultimate goal of these activities is for the reintegration of returning refugees to become an integral part of a country's development plan.

110. Together with UNDP and the World Bank, UNHCR has sought in the last year to assist the Government of Sierra Leone and other international partners, in addressing needs as the country attempted to achieve stability after years of conflict. The security situation meant that there was only very limited success. Nevertheless, the experience brought about a number of lessons which were applied to other initiatives in favour of countries emerging from conflict in 2000.

111. In related initiatives, the Office supported the establishment of multilateral post-conflict engagement missions to the Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to review the need for new programmes and resources to address "gaps" between development and humanitarian initiatives. UNHCR has also worked closely with ILO to see where and how UNHCR's reintegration programmes could benefit from ILO's expertise in the area of microcredit schemes. UNHCR has also worked on enhancing bilateral partnerships with the development arms of donor countries, especially the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the development branch of *Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ). Contacts with regional development banks, especially the AfDB and ADB, were initiated to facilitate the inclusion of UNHCR's population of concern in RDB-funded projects in sectors of mutual interest.

112. The issue of reconciliation in societies emerging from conflict is of particular importance for the successful reintegration of returning refugees. A joint initiative with the Program on Negotiation (PON) at Harvard Law School was launched, with the short-term goal of promoting co-existence in divided post-conflict communities. Pilot projects in Kozarac/Prijedor and Drvar (Bosnia), Rusitare and Ngoma/Butare (Rwanda) are expected to start in early 2001.

IV. BUDGET AND FINANCING OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

113. For the first time in 2000, UNHCR presented all its activities under a single unified budget in line with what had been agreed by the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the Executive Committee. The experience with the "unified" Annual Programme Budget, including the process leading to its formulation, its resourcing and its management, have been generally positive. It has allowed UNHCR to resource field operations more equitably and earlier than in the past. It has also provided a better view of the whole of country operations, thereby giving Representatives in the field a clearer and more complete picture of complementary targets and of resources available for activities under their immediate responsibility.

114. In the context of limited resources and unpredictable, irregular timing of contributions, however, the management, implementation of the programmed activities approved under the Annual Programme Budget continued to be problematic. In November, the Office was required to borrow US$ 40 million from the Working Capital and Guarantee Fund, pending the receipt of anticipated contributions. Since sufficient contributions and other income were received later in December (US$ 52 million) it was possible to fully

reimburse that loan. On the other hand, contributions were received too late for the Office to reverse the effect of a freeze on commitments that had been introduced to avoid over expenditure.

115. The new budget structure did not lead to an increase in earmarking nor a decrease in the volume of the earmarked funds. The percentage share of total unearmarked funds compared to overall contributions remained at 25 per cent, as in previous years. The combined volume of regional and sub-regional earmarking was of 31 per cent, thus bringing the portion of easily manageable funds, in terms of earmarking, to over 50 per cent.

116. UNHCR's initial Annual Programme Budget for 2000, as approved by the Executive Committee, was US$ 933.5 million. With the additional requirements later budgeted under Supplementary Programmes amounting to US$ 90.6 million and the downward revision of targets for the Annual Programme Budget by US$ 81.8 million in August 2000, total requirements reached US$ 942.3 million. Of this amount, US$ 824,7 million related to the Annual Programme Budget, US$ 6.8 million to Junior Professional Officers, US$ 20.2 million to United Nations Regular Budget and US$ 90.6 million to Supplementary Programmes for Eritrea, Sierra Leone, Angola, East Timor and the northern Caucasus.

117. Total income, including adjustments and prior year cancellations, reached US$ 786 million, of which US$ 697.5 million was allocated to Annual Programme Budget, US$ 7.1 million to Junior Professional Officers, US$ 19.7 million to Regular Budget and US$ 61.7 million to Supplementary Programmes.

118. Total expenditure amounted to US$ 801.4 million, of which US$ 707 5 million relates to the Annual Programme Budget, US$ 7.1 million to Junior Professional Officers, US$ 19.6 million to Regular Budget and US$ 67.2 million to Supplementary Programmes.

119. The level of expenditure from the Annual Programme Budget was US$ 117.2 million less than the revised budget (or 14 per cent less). This reduction reflects the results of the actions taken during the second part of the year to closely manage expenditure through restrictions on obligation levels. Due to funding constraints, UNHCR placed a limit on use of the 2000 Operational Reserve. A total of US$ 51.4 million were allocated from an initial approved budget of US$ 82.1 million. Out of the total allocations, 57 per cent were allocated for Africa. The minimum balance of US$ 10 million was retained and included in the carry-over to 2001 Annual Programme Budget. Total expenditure under Supplementary Programmes amounted to US$ 67.2 million, which included US$ 29.6 million for UNHCR's for the Timor Operation, US$ 3.5 million for Angola, US$ 9.9 million for Sierra Leone, US$ 11 million for Eritrea and US$ 13.3 million for the northern Caucasus.

120. For 2001, the Executive Committee endorsed an Annual Programme Budget of US$ 898.5 million. By 31 December 2000, the total needs had increased to US$ 953.7 million through the addition of Supplementary Programmes for Sierra Leone, Angola and Eritrea. The 2000 carry-over amounts to US$ 67.7 million.

V. OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION

A. Inspector General's Office

121. In 2000, inspections were conducted of UNHCR operations in 17 countries in Africa, Asia and Europe. Inspections planned in the last quarter of the year were postponed in order to conduct inquiries into the murders in September 2000 of UNHCR staff in Indonesia and Guinea. The summary reports of these inquiries were made public in December 2000 through UNHCR's public website. In the first quarter of 2001, inspections were conducted of UNHCR operations in two countries in the Middle East.

122. As focal point for investigations, the Inspector General is also responsible for ensuring investigation of alleged or suspected wrongdoing involving UNHCR staff or funds. Depending on their nature, investigations are conducted by UNHCR staff, the UNHCR Audit Section of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), the OIOS Investigation Section, or using other resources. In the course of 2000, eight investigations were completed. Of these, five cases were referred for disciplinary or other action as appropriate, and three were closed. The Investigations Coordinator participated in the Annual conference of Investigators of United Nations and Multilateral Financial Institutions, organized by WFP in Rome in June 2000.

B. Evaluation and policy analysis

123. Following its establishment in the third quarter of 1999, UNHCR's Evaluation and Policy Analysis (EPAU) completed and initiated a number of major operational reviews in 2000 and early 2001. These included an evaluation of the Office's performance in the Kosovo refugee crisis; a review of the implementation of UNHCR's policy on refugees in urban areas; a review of UNHCR's role in relation to statelessness; an evaluation of UNHCR's role in strengthening national NGOs and other implementing partners; and a review of key issues in the area of refugee education.

124. A number of steps were taken during the period under review to introduce innovative evaluation methodologies. Real-time evaluation missions were undertaken to assess new emergency operations in Angola, Eritrea and Sudan. In Guinea, a beneficiary-based evaluation of the UNHCR programme was conducted, entailing extensive interviews with refugees and members of the local population. UNHCR also joined OCHA, UNICEF and WFP to commission an inter-agency evaluation of the United Nations humanitarian assistance programmes in Afghanistan, focusing on the issues of needs assessment and beneficiary identification.

125. In mid-2000, EPAU initiated a plan of action to develop, devolve and mainstream the evaluation function in the work of the Office. The measures taken in this respect included the establishment of an Evaluation Committee to support and guide the work of the unit; the introduction of evaluation training workshops for UNHCR staff members; the preparation of a UNHCR policy on evaluation; as well as a systematic set of evaluation procedures and follow-up mechanisms.

VI. PARTNERSHIPS/COORDINATION

A. Partnerships with intergovernmental organizations

126. Partnerships were further developed and strengthened to increase the level of resources reaching refugees and returnees by mobilizing the support of agencies that are well placed to deliver the appropriate services. Partnerships also aimed to enhance advocacy and awareness of the refugee cause as well as improve protection available to refugees and the possibilities for durable solutions. UNHCR embarked on a series of new partnerships, while reinforcing ongoing ones in 2000.

127. During the year, two memoranda of understanding (MOUs) were signed at Headquarters level, with the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) and the League of Arab States (LAS). To complement the 1997 MOU with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a joint *Guidance Note on Cooperation in the Transportation Sector* was issued in May 2000.

128. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNHCR held their annual high-level meeting in June 2000. Discussions during this meeting revolved around an overall theme (internally displaced persons) as well as country situations (Angola, Colombia and Sri Lanka). UNHCR also started a series of meetings with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) on geographical and technical issues. These meetings also responded to the need for Headquarters and field staff of both organizations to have a fundamental understanding of their respective mandates and programmes. Also in 2000, UNHCR and IFRC embarked on an NGO training programme. This cooperation is related to protection training, within the framework of UNHCR's Reach Out process.

129. Since the signing of a Framework for Cooperation in 1998, UNHCR has strengthened its collaboration with the World Bank through staff exchanges and joint initiatives. In May 2000, UNHCR and the World Bank joined forces in Sri Lanka to support the implementation of the North-East Irrigated Agriculture Project (NEIAP). This project aims to assist 100,000 people in conflict-affected areas of north-eastern Sri Lanka by helping them to re-establish at least a subsistence level of production and basic community services. In the southern Caucasus region, two joint projects for the reintegration and local integration of internally displaced persons were initiated in 2000. They include the Georgia Self Reliance Fund (GSRF) and the Social Fund for Development of the IDPs (SFID), set up in late 2000 in Azerbaijan. In addition to project collaboration, a staff exchange agreement

between UNHCR and the World Bank was activated in 2000. Through this programme, a UNHCR staff member worked for three months at the World Bank office in Jakarta, Indonesia. Also as part of this programme, a World Bank high-level consultant was seconded to the UNHCR office in Colombia to support the establishment of government policies on long-term socio-economic integration of internally displaced persons.

130. In September 2000, an ILO staff member from the Social Finance Unit was seconded to UNHCR to review UNHCR's micro-credit schemes, *inter alia* those implemented under the Japanese Trust Fund, to see where and how UNHCR could benefit from ILO's expertise. A micro-finance training session for UNHCR staff took place at UNHCR Headquarters in November 2000. UNHCR also continued, throughout 2000, to cooperate with ILO.

B. Coordination with other members of the United Nations system

131. In terms of coordination, UNHCR continued its efforts to actively participate in pertinent mechanisms of the United Nations system, notably the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). In the ACC, UNHCR, with the support of operational agencies, ensured that staff safety and security remain high on the agenda, with a particular focus on funding of measures to enhance safety arrangements, support to UNSECOORD and security training.

132. UNHCR continued to highlight the importance of joint planning at the country level with other United Nations agencies and the governments concerned. Tools, such as the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) and the Common Country Assessment (CCA), are enabling UNHCR to enhance partnerships and coordination with other United Nations agencies. UNHCR also encouraged its field offices to be more active in contributing to the Resident Coordinator system, particularly in those situations where there are significant humanitarian challenges. At the policy level, the Office continued to actively participate in different fora dealing with the Resident Coordinator system. UNHCR provided inputs to various guidance notes and guidelines within the ACC machinery. In addition, UNHCR participated in the Inter-Agency Advisory Panel (IAAP) entrusted with the selection of Resident Coordinators and contributed to inter-agency discussions aimed at clarifying the relationship between Resident Coordinators, Humanitarian Coordinators, Lead agencies and Special Representatives of the Secretary-General.

133. UNHCR and OCHA collaborated closely during the year, particularly in response to the crises that engulfed West Africa. The coordination mechanism between OCHA and UNHCR was further enhanced through regular contact through the interagency coordination framework.

134. UNHCR field offices have become active participants in the CCA and UNDAF processes. CCA and UNDAF were recognized as country-level frameworks within which UNHCR should develop its reintegration strategies. Therefore, both processes were incorporated into UNHCR's *Operational Framework for*

Repatriation and Reintegration Activities. UNHCR also provided trained staff members to United Nations Country Teams to facilitate CCA/UNDAF workshops, upon request from Resident Coordinators.

135. Together with OCHA, WFP, UNICEF and FAO, UNHCR is a member of the Geographic Information Support Team (GIST) which seeks to improve the use of geographical information in operational responses. GIS and satellite imagery are used as a common platform for this inter-agency collaboration. UNHCR is also part of the inter-agency United Nations Geographic Information Working Group (UNGIWG) which meets regularly to develop standard geographic datasets for use by all United Nations agencies

C. Relations with non-governmental organizations

136. During 2000, UNHCR entered into project agreements with 536 NGOs (398 national and 138 international) covering operational activities in favour of refugees and other populations of concern to UNHCR. UNHCR continued to promote and strengthen the Partnership in Action (PARinAC) process, aimed at enhancing the cooperation and coordination of activities for refugees. In Turkmenistan, the PARinAC process was introduced to NGOs from the five Central Asian Republics, linking members of the CIS to the more global UNHCR-NGO network. The PARinAC Process was also introduced to the Balkans where UNHCR and 30 NGOs from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia met in Sarajevo to discuss the return of refugee and internally displaced persons and how best to link these efforts to a broader international NGO network. PARinAC meetings also took place in the United Republic of Tanzania and in Tunisia where the Reach Out process on Refugee Protection and PARinAC were connected for the first time by a 4-day conference of UNHCR and NGO staff from North Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf. The ICVA PARinAC website was established with funding from UNHCR and this has already proved a useful tool in preparation of NGO participation in UNHCR meetings.

137. The pre-Executive Committee consultations in with NGOs in 2000 registered a record of 200 NGO participants. The format of these meetings was changed in order the link the UNHCR-NGO consultations more directly to the Executive Committee.

Table 1
UNHCR expenditure in 2000 by regional bureau/country and types of assistance activity
(All sources of funds - in thousands of United States dollars)

	Type of assistance					*Support*		
Regional bureau/country	*Emergency assistance*	*Care and maintenance*	*Voluntary repatriation*	*Local settlement*	*Resettlement*	*Programme support*	*Management and administration*	*Total*
1. Central and West Africa								
Benin	-	686.1	-	46.6	-	280.3		**1,015.0**
Burkina Faso	-	97.6	-	44.6	-	117.7		**259.9**
Cameroon	-	-	370.1	216.3	-	311.5		**897.9**
Central African Republic	-	590.6	102.2	1,468.5	-	715.8		**2,877.1**
Chad	-	142.5	650.0	300.0	-	685.5		**1,778.0**
Côte d'Ivoire	-	2,411.2	931.3	1,814.2	-	868.6		**6,025.3**
Gabon	-	2,151.8	-	33.3	-	108.5		**2,293.6**
Gambia	-	394.8	-	102.5	-	283.9		**781.2**
Ghana	-	410.9	-	121.1	-	364.4		**896.4**
Guinea	-	19,593.4	3,789.3	1,567.9	-	2,021.9		**26,972.5**
Guinea-Bissau	-	2.6	-	85.6	-	313.6		**401.8**
Liberia	-	4,993.0	9,167.7	-	-	2,324.1		**16,484.8**
Mali	-	168.2	-	-	-	134.4		**302.6**
Niger	-	58.0	-	200.9	-	-		**258.9**
Nigeria	-	441.8	-	30.3	-	560.5		**1,032.6**
Senegal	-	231.4	-	227.0	-	813.4		**1,271.8**
Sierra Leone	-	66.8	6,511.3	113.9	-	804.6		**7,496.6**
Togo	-	116.1	-	69.5	-	113.9		**299.5**
Regional projects	-	-	111.0	515.0	30.4	-		**656.4**
Regional Director (Côte d'Ivoire)	-	-	-	-	-	4,105.5		**4,105.5**
Liaison Unit at Headquarters						878.1		**878.1**
sub total (1)	**-**	**32,556.8**	**21,632.9**	**6,959.2**	**30.4**	**15,806.2**		**76,985.5**
2. East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes region								
Burundi	-	88.6	2,969.9	-	-	1,274.8		**4,333.3**
Congo	-	3,220.0	27.0	1,293.0	-	635.3		**5,175.3**
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	-	6,570.0	5,852.4	4,167.8	-	3,863.6		**20,453.8**
Djibouti	358.9	1,766.5	345.4	-	-	886.7		**3,357.5**
Eritrea	8,865.4	800.0	824.3	-	-	893.3		**11,383.0**
Ethiopia	-	6,655.3	6,589.7	4,296.0	150.0	2,324.1		**20,015.1**
Kenya	-	14,323.1	632.8	-	115.0	7,336.8		**22,407.7**
Rwanda	-	4,175.0	3,293.6	370.0	-	2,236.4		**10,075.0**
Somalia	-	-	6,633.5	-	-	1,368.2		**8,001.7**
Sudan	4,883.2	4,513.0	380.5	2,133.3	9.6	1,961.9		**13,881.5**
Uganda	-	885.0	109.7	12,005.6	-	2,070.3		**15,070.6**
United Republic of Tanzania	300.0	26,904.7	58.0	130.0	-	2,314.5		**29,707.2**
Regional projects	-	6,678.2	45.1	592.0	14.0	-		**7,329.3**
Regional Director (Ethiopia)	-	-	-	-	-	1,478.4		**1,478.4**
Liaison Units at Headquarters						2,484.9		**2,484.9**
sub total (2)	**14,407.5**	**76,579.4**	**27,761.9**	**24,987.7**	**288.6**	**31,129.2**		**175,154.3**

Regional bureau/country	Type of assistance: Emergency assistance	Care and maintenance	Voluntary repatriation	Local settlement	Resettlement	Support: Programme support	Management and administration	Total
3. Southern Africa								
Angola	4,150.0	-	969.1	579.0	-	1,870.7		**7,568.8**
Botswana	-	808.0	-	46.0	-	282.0		**1,136.0**
Malawi	-	755.0	-	-	-	287.2		**1,042.2**
Mozambique	-	-	-	693.0	-	383.1		**1,076.1**
Namibia	-	2,859.4	-	-	-	511.5		**3,370.9**
South Africa	-		54.0	2,119.0	21.6	1,123.6		**3,318.2**
Swaziland	-	192.3	-	-	-	185.5		**377.8**
Zambia	4,530.8	3,181.5	1,022.8	1,216.2	-	1,425.3		**11,376.6**
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	653.0	-	279.3		**932.3**
Regional projects	-	-	-	261.0	-	-		**261.0**
Regional Office (South Africa)	-	-	-	66.3	-	1,664.7		**1,731.0**
Liaison Unit at Headquarters						631.6		**631.6**
sub total (3)	**8,680.8**	**7,796.2**	**2,045.9**	**5,633.5**	**21.6**	**8,644.5**		**32,822.5**
TOTAL AFRICA (1-3)	**23,088.3**	**116,932.4**	**51,440.7**	**37,580.4**	**340.6**	**55,579.9**		**284,962.3**
4. Asia and the Pacific								
Australia and New Zealand	410.4	393.9	-	215.6	-	504.9		**1,524.8**
Bangladesh	-	116.4	1,617.1	-	-	749.8		**2,483.3**
Cambodia	-	105.2	2,723.2	-	-	580.6		**3,409.0**
China	-	1,425.7	-	109.3	-	639.9		**2,174.9**
East Timor	15,958.3	-	-		-	3,962.6		**19,920.9**
India	-	2,021.6	47.6	-	-	769.9		**2,839.1**
Indonesia	7,525.4	777.3	60.0	-	-	2,105.2		**10,467.9**
Japan	170.0	165.4	-	694.3	-	2,036.8		**3,066.5**
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	812.3	-	384.2		**1,196.5**
Malaysia	-	330.8	-	-	-	194.9		**525.7**
Myanmar	-	-	7,249.6	-	-	1,045.7		**8,295.3**
Nepal	-	4,291.5	-	445.7	-	695.2		**5,432.4**
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	206.8	-	-		**206.8**
Philippines	-	266.5	-	-	-	91.3		**357.8**
Singapore	-	50.5	-	-	-	-		**50.5**
Sri Lanka	-	38.7	5,154.9	-	-	770.1		**5,963.7**
Thailand	-	570.0	3,431.3	-	-	1,140.7		**5,142.0**
Viet Nam	50.0	-	-	12.3	-	80.4		**142.7**
Regional projects	25.0	131.7	11.0	30.0	-	-		**197.7**
Bureau at Headquarters						2,076.1		**2,076.1**
Sub total (4)	**24,139.1**	**10,685.2**	**20,294.7**	**2,526.3**	-	**17,828.3**		**75,473.6**
5. Europe								
Armenia	-	86.4	-	2,592.1	-	373.5		**3,052.0**
Austria	-	-	-	606.4	-	695.3		**1,301.7**
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	4,419.5	-	990.6		**5,410.1**
Baltic States	-	273.0	-	-	-	-		**273.0**
Belarus	-	494.5	-	-	-	277.3		**771.8**
Belgium	-	-	-	433.5	-	1,354.1		**1,787.6**
Bulgaria	-	-	-	601.1	-	343.6		**944.7**
Cyprus	-	-	-	136.1	-	270.0		**406.1**

Regional bureau/country	Type of assistance: Emergency assistance	Care and maintenance	Voluntary repatriation	Local settlement	Resettlement	Support: Programme support	Management and administration	Total
Czech Republic	-	-	-	401.0	-	270.0		**671.0**
France	-	-	-	1,390.0	-	843.2		**2,233.2**
Georgia	2,034.7	3,283.8	-	1,205.9	-	1,055.6		**7,580.0**
Germany	-	-	-	902.8	-	783.1		**1,685.9**
Greece	-	-	-	673.1	-	593.4		**1,266.5**
Hungary	-	-	-	700.1	-	441.6		**1,141.7**
Ireland	-	-	-	65.0	-	143.3		**208.3**
Italy	-	-	-	1,513.2	-	580.7		**2,093.9**
Latvia	-	31.9	-	-	-	252.5		**284.4**
Malta	-	195.7	-	-	-	-		**195.7**
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	186.5		**186.5**
Poland	-	-	-	382.2	-	366.0		**748.2**
Portugal	-	-	-	111.5	-	-		**111.5**
Republic of Moldova	-	694.4	-	-	-	267.6		**962.0**
Romania	-		-	928.3	-	294.0		**1,222.3**
Russian Federation	11,087.8	7,969.6	-	-	-	2,610.8		**21,668.2**
Slovakia	-	-	-	295.7	-	279.8		**575.5**
Slovenia	-	-	-	768.6	-	228.7		**997.3**
Spain	-	-	-	703.8	-	604.7		**1,308.5**
Sweden	-	-	-	302.3	-	789.1		**1,091.4**
Switzerland	-	-	-	400.5	-	258.3		**658.8**
Turkey	-	3,487.1	8.0	-	-	1,681.5		**5,176.6**
Ukraine	-	1,572.6	-	806.8	-	662.3		**3,041.7**
United Kingdom	-	-	-	753.7	-	705.0		**1,458.7**
Regional projects	-	1,168.6	78.0	125.0		-		**1,371.6**
Bureau at Headquarters	-	-	-	-	-	2,885.7		**2,885.7**
sub total (5)	**13,122.5**	**19,257.6**	**86.0**	**21,218.2**	**-**	**21,087.8**		**74,772.1**
6. South-Eastern Europe								
Albania	-	4,975.3	-	-	-	1,595.3		**6,570.6**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	6,074.7	20,746.9	-	-	4,895.4		**31,717.0**
Croatia	-	-	11,911.6	-	-	1,667.1		**13,578.7**
Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Rep.)	-	8,597.0	-	-	-	1,905.9		**10,502.9**
Yugoslavia	-	76,326.8	1,997.6	6,104.3	658.7	3,939.9		**89,027.3**
Regional projects	-	178.7	-	-	-	114.4		**293.1**
Coordinator's Office at HQ	-	-	-	-	-	2,278.7		**2,278.7**
sub total (6)	**-**	**96,152.5**	**34,656.1**	**6,104.3**	**658.7**	**16,396.7**		**153,968.3**
Total Europe (5-6)	**13,122.5**	**115,410.1**	**34,742.1**	**27,322.5**	**658.7**	**37,484.5**		**228,740.4**
7. The Americas and the Caribbean								
Argentina	-	-	-	150.0	-	1,189.8		**1,339.8**
Canada	-	-	-	517.3	-	451.6		**968.9**
Colombia	-	-	-	1,721.7	-	594.6		**2,316.3**
Costa Rica	-	-	-	61.0	-	605.1		**666.1**
Cuba	-	397.4	103.7	-	-	-		**501.1**
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	181.0		**181.0**
Guatemala	-	-	-	142.0	-	206.6		**348.6**
Mexico	-	-	-	4,523.0	-	1,340.3		**5,863.3**
United States of America	-	-	-	2,200.6	-	2,762.9		**4,963.5**
Venezuela	-	126.2	-	-	-	1,212.7		**1,338.9**
North Latin America	-	-	72.8	739.6	-	-		**812.4**
The Caribbean	-	-	-	50.0	-	-		**50.0**
South Latin America	-	-	22.0	1,935.5	-	-		**1,957.5**

Regional bureau/country	Type of assistance: Emergency assistance	Care and maintenance	Voluntary repatriation	Local settlement	Resettlement	Support: Programme support	Management and administration	Total
Western Latin America	-	-	-	1,830.5	-			1,830.5
Bureau at Headquarters	-	-	-	-	-	1,460.1		1,460.1
sub total (7)	**-**	**523.6**	**198.5**	**13,871.2**	**-**	**10,004.7**		**24,598.0**
8. Central Asia, South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East								
Afghanistan	-	1,282.0	4,885.0	100.0	-	1,332.7		7,599.7
Algeria	-	3,022.8	-	-	-	1,020.3		4,043.1
Egypt	-	1,908.2	20.0	78.8	105.0	1,206.2		3,318.2
Iran, Islamic Republic of	-	70.0	7,026.3	5,854.4	-	1,635.8		14,586.5
Iraq	-	1,892.2	-	-	40.5	1,441.5		3,374.2
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	9.1		9.1
Jordan	-	1,162.3	-	-	-	309.7		1,472.0
Kazakhstan	-	542.8	-	-	-	327.6		870.4
Kuwait	-	307.3	-	-	5.0	453.7		766.0
Kyrgyzstan	-	707.2	-	239.0	-	489.4		1,435.6
Lebanon	-	1,582.8	-	-	105.0	550.2		2,238.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	780.0	-	-	-	324.5		1,104.5
Mauritania	-	40.0	-	-	-	182.3		222.3
Morocco	-	196.0	-	-	-	174.9		370.9
Pakistan	-	11,440.7	3,215.5	-	-	1,710.5		16,366.7
Saudi Arabia	-	518.5	-	-	1.5	753.5		1,273.5
Syrian Arab Republic	-	1,387.4	-	-	62.8	580.6		2,030.8
Tajikistan	187.0	374.5	1,044.0	-	-	1,025.5		2,631.0
Tunisia	-	145.0	-	-	-	56.6		201.6
Turkmenistan	-	407.1	-	145.0	-	375.8		927.9
United Arab Emirates	-	220.9	-	6.0	-	-		226.9
Uzbekistan	-	317.4	-	-	-	922.9		1,240.3
Western Sahara Territory	-	-	-	-	-	330.0		330.0
Yemen	247.4	3,071.8	174.0	-	-	421.1		3,914.3
Regional projects	-	-	-	282.0	-	-		282.0
Bureau at Headquarters	-	-	-	-	-	2,629.4		2,629.4
sub total (8)	**434.4**	**31,376.9**	**16,364.8**	**6,705.2**	**319.8**	**18,263.8**		**73,464.9**
9. Global Operations	**904.0**	**2,580.4**	**25.0**	**7,918.5**	**1,859.2**	**20,961.4**		**34,248.5**
10. Headquarters Programme Support						**18,320.1**		**18,320.1**
Management & Administration							**34,952.9**	**34,952.9**
TOTAL (1 - 10)	**61,688.3**	**277,508.6**	**123,065.8**	**95,924.1**	**3,178.3**	**178,442.7**	**34,952.9**	**774,760.7**
11. UN Regular Budget							**19,596.4**	**19,596.4**
12. Junior Professional Off.							**7,070.1**	**7,070.1**
TOTAL UNHCR (1 - 12)	**61,688.3**	**277,508.6**	**123,065.8**	**95,924.1**	**3,178.3**	**178,442.7**	**61,619.4**	**801,427.2**
Of which								
Annual Programme Budget	**11,946.8**	**277,508.6**	**113,008.9**	**95,924.1**	**3,178.3**	**171,035.4**	**34,952.9**	**707,555.0**
Supplementary Prog. Budget	**49,741.5**		**10,056.9**			**7,407.3**		**67,205.7**

Table 2
Contributions to UNHCR assistance programmes 2000-2001 as at 31 March 2001
(In United States dollars)

Annual Programmes 2000	*JPO Programmes 2000*	*Supplementary Programmes 2000*	*Total 2000*	*Donor*	*Annual Programmes 2001*	*JPO Programmes 2001*	*Supplementary Programmes 2001*	*Total 2001*
				A. Governments				
50,000			50,000	Algeria	50,000			50,000
20,000			20,000	Argentina				-
10,398,824		819,449	11,218,273	Australia	7,998,538			7,998,538
675,615	71,098		746,713	Austria	338,107			338,107
3,309,788	123,686	363,543	3,797,017	Belgium	3,702,113			3,702,113
2,500			2,500	Benin				-
5,000			5,000	Bermuda	5,000			5,000
14,537,324	241,379	2,140,361	16,919,064	Canada	3,254,305		132,450	3,386,755
100,000			100,000	Chile				-
250,000			250,000	China	250,000			250,000
19,000			19,000	Colombia	25,000			25,000
15,328			15,328	Costa Rica				-
4,000			4,000	Cyprus				-
41,927			41,927	Czech Republic				-
34,460,959	971,732	1,982,908	37,415,599	Denmark	15,566,625			15,566,625
				Estonia	35,461			35,461
9,976,192	273,346	902,330	11,151,868	Finland	462,478	82,813		545,291
6,980,361	604,348	507,679	8,092,388	France	420,356			420,356
13,730,153	192,882	1,221,231	15,144,266	Germany	9,642,914		690,759	10,333,673
5,000			5,000	Ghana	5,000			5,000
300,000			300,000	Greece	300,000			300,000
10,000			10,000	Holy See				-
30,000			30,000	Hungary	35,000			35,000
9153			9,153	India				-
			0	Iceland	126,872			126,872
1,952,000		564,864	2,516,864	Ireland	3,549,512			3,549,512
50,000			50,000	Israel				-
9,280,391	19,478	1,264,837	10,564,706	Italy	8,520,831			8,520,831
90,057,241	1,357,185	8,355,011	99,769,437	Japan	1,350,000	594,308		1,944,308
251,869			251,869	Kuwait				-
58,897			58,897	Liechtenstein	30,488			30,488
498,278			498,278	Luxembourg				-
120,000		100,000	220,000	Malaysia	20,000			20,000
102,500			102,500	Mexico				-
18,197			18,197	Monaco	10,000			10,000
			0	Morocco	50,000			50,000
45,941,611	480,000	1,498,950	47,920,561	Netherlands	26,103,922	881,600		26,985,522
857,212		90,500	947,712	New Zealand	770,670			770,670
	93,897		93,897	Nigeria				-
35,863,804	478,130	4,171,851	40,513,785	Norway	21,504,337	144,551	25,000	21,673,888
4,000			4,000	Oman				-
			0	Philippines	2,120			2,120
40,000			40,000	Poland				-
		1,750,000	1,750,000	Portugal				-
1,000,000		100,000	1,100,000	Republic of Korea		92,557		92,557
11,849			11,849	Rwanda				-
11,151			11,151	San Marino				-
206,402			206,402	Saudi Arabia				-

Annual Programmes 2000	*JPO Programmes 2000*	*Supplementary Programmes 2000*	*Total 2000*	*Donor*	*Annual Programmes 2001*	*JPO Programmes 2001*	*Supplementary Programmes 2001*	*Total 2001*
502,873			502,873	South Africa				300,000
							300,000	
				Slovak Republic	20,000			20,000
2,166,574			2,166,574	Spain	2,024,805	201,694		2,226,499
34,443,412	508,774	6,996,844	41,949,030	Sweden	34,964,582	164,259	5,347,918	40,476,759
13,027,774	264,456	1,270,902	14,563,132	Switzerland	100,320	101,662		201,982
15,000			15,000	Thailand				-
3600			3,600	The Bahamas				-
			0	Tunisia	8,253			8,253
150,000		100,000	250,000	Turkey	150,000			150,000
108,000			108,000	United Arab Emirates	54,000			54,000
30,040,625		463,537	30,504,162	United Kingdom	10,570,836		2,423,273	12,994,109
226,336,712	1,500,000	17,395,000	245,231,712	United States	132,561,000		500,000	133,061,000
4,800			4,800	Venezuela				-
2160			2,160	Yemen	2,160			2,160
588,058,056	**7,180,391**	**52,059,797**	**647,298,244**	**TOTAL**	**284,585,605**	**2,263,444**	**9,419,400**	**296,268,449**
				B. European Commission				-
35,933,195	**0**	**4,917,322**	**40,850,517**	**TOTAL**	9,557,656	-	**550,460**	**10,108,116**
				C. Inter-Governmental Organisations				
		50,000	50,000	Arab Gulf Programme for UN Dev. Org.				-
	91,464		91,464	Org. Inter. de la Francophonie				-
				OPEC Fund	200,000			200,000
0	**91,464**	**50,000**	**141,464**	**TOTAL**	**200,000**	-	-	**200,000**
				D. United Nations System				
9,956			9,956	UN Development Programme				-
40,223			40,223	UN Population Fund				-
1,906,340			1,906,340	UN Trust Fund for Human Security (JPN)	1,250,000			1,250,000
32,508			32,508	UN Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia				-
				Int. Bank for Reconstruction & Development	1,700,000			1,700,000
1,989,027		-	**1,989,027**	**TOTAL**	**2,950,000**		-	**2,950,000**
	-					-		
				E. NGOs and other donors				
14,191,142	**0**	**836,553**	**15,027,695**	**TOTAL**	**330,689**	-	**135,678**	**466,367**
640,171,420	**7,271,855**	**57,863,672**	**705,306,947**	**GRAND TOTAL**	**297,623,950**	**2,263,444**	**10,105,538**	**309,992,932**

* 2001 contributions include reserved pledges

Table 3
Indicative number of refugees and others of concern to UNHCR as at the end of 2000
Regions indicate UNHCR Regional Bureaux/operations

Region and country/territory of asylum/residence	*Refugees*[2]	*Asylum-seekers*[3]	*Returned refugees*[4]	*Others of concern*			*Total population of concern*
				Internally displaced persons[5]	*Returned Internally displaced persons*[6]	*Various*[7]	
Afghanistan	-	3	292,484	758,625	-	-	1,051,112
Algeria	169,656	310	3	-	-	-	169,969
Bahrain	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Egypt	6,840	11,179	6	-	-	-	18,025
Iraq	127,787	946	3,715	-	-	-	132,448
Islamic Rep. of Iran	1,868,000	12,228	60	-	-	-	1,880,288
Israel	133	275	-	-	-	-	408
Jordan	1,072	7,873	34	-	-	-	8,979
Kazakhstan	20,368	1,198	1	-	-	160,000	181,567
Kuwait	2,776	56	-	-	-	138,000	140,832
Kyrgyzstan	10,609	386	-	-	5,569	-	16,564
Lebanon	2,672	6,023	4	-	-	-	8,699
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11,543	208	-	-	-	-	11,751
Mauritania	366	-	-	-	-	29,500	29,866
Morocco	915	-	-	-	-	-	915
Oman	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Pakistan	2,001,466	627	-	-	-	-	2,002,093
Qatar	31	4	-	-	-	-	35
Saudi Arabia	5,309	171	-	-	-	-	5,480
Syrian Arab Rep.	3,463	2,643	3	-	-	-	6,109
Tajikistan	15,364	233	1,565	-	-	-	17,162
Tunisia	436	12	1	-	-	-	449
Turkmenistan	14,188	569	27	-	-	-	14,784
United Arab Emirates	562	335	-	-	-	-	897
Uzbekistan	38,350	1,248	-	-	-	-	39,598
Yemen	60,545	1,411	7	-	-	-	61,963
	4,362,452	**47,943**	**297,910**	**758,625**	**5,569**	**327,500**	**5,799,999**
Benin	4,296	66	8	-	-	-	4,370
Burkina Faso	696	314	3	-	-	-	1,013
Cameroon	43,680	1,617	3	-	-	-	45,300
Central African Rep.	55,661	850	63	-	-	-	56,574
Chad	17,692	544	2,619	-	-	-	20,855
Côte d'Ivoire	120,691	2,242	-	-	-	-	122,933
Gabon	17,982	3,036	6	-	-	-	21,024
Gambia	12,311	117	-	-	-	-	12,428
Ghana	12,720	443	1	-	-	-	13,164
Guinea	433,139	-	-	-	-	-	433,139
Guinea-Bissau	7,587	46	541	-	-	-	8,174
Liberia	69,315	-	42,363	110,686	13,361	-	235,725
Mali	8,412	710	5	-	-	-	9,127
Niger	553	-	1	-	-	-	554
Nigeria	7,270	329	1	-	-	-	7,600
Senegal	20,766	1,950	23	-	-	-	22,739
Sierra Leone	6,546	459	40,900	300,000	200,000	-	547,905
Togo	12,223	77	2	-	-	-	12,302
	851,540	**12,800**	**86,539**	**410,686**	**213,361**	**-**	**1,574,926**
Burundi	27,136	6,013	6,842	56,000	-	742	96,733
Rep. of the Congo	123,240	878	5,566	-	-	-	129,684
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	332,464	144	14,793	3,000	-	-	350,401

Region and country/territory of asylum/residence	Refugees[2]	Asylum-seekers[3]	Returned refugees[4]	Others of concern: Internally displaced persons[5]	Others of concern: Returned Internally displaced persons[6]	Others of concern: Various[7]	Total population of concern
Djibouti	23,243	412	2	-	-	-	23,657
Eritrea	1,984	-	68,005	366,834	-	-	436,823
Ethiopia	197,959	38	2,937	-	-	-	200,934
Kenya	206,106	8,713	4,872	-	-	-	219,691
Rwanda	30,118	2,163	26,262	-	-	-	58,543
Somalia	558	10	53,899	18,000	-	-	72,467
Sudan	401,027	3,200	269	-	-	-	404,496
Uganda	236,622	2,473	436	-	-	-	239,531
United Rep. of Tanzania	680,862	21,420	9	-	-	-	702,291
	2,261,319	**45,464**	**183,892**	**443,834**	**-**	**742**	**2,935,251**
Argentina	2,396	1,274	1	-	-	-	3,671
Bahamas	100	3	-	-	-	-	103
Belize	1,250	35	1	-	-	8,567	9,853
Bolivia	351	3	-	-	-	-	354
Brazil	2,722	543	-	-	-	-	3,265
Canada**	121,457	30,176	-	-	-	-	151,633
Chile	364	69	10	-	-	-	443
Colombia	239	12	309	525,000	-	-	525,560
Costa Rica	5,519	1,089	-	-	-	-	6,608
Cuba	954	13	-	-	-	-	967
Dominican Rep.	510	25	-	-	-	-	535
Ecuador	1,602	151	-	-	-	-	1,753
El Salvador	59	3	10	-	-	-	72
Guatemala	720	7	82	-	-	-	809
Honduras	13	6	-	-	-	-	19
Jamaica	38	1	-	-	-	-	39
Mexico	18,451	11	6	-	-	-	18,468
Nicaragua	332	11	25	-	-	-	368
Panama	1,316	52	257	-	-	-	1,625
Paraguay	21	2	-	-	-	-	23
Peru	687	7	2	-	-	-	696
United States**	507,290	386,330	1	-	-	-	893,621
Uruguay	79	3	6	-	-	-	88
Venezuela	132	75	4	-	-	-	211
	666,602	**419,901**	**714**	**525,000**	**-**	**8,567**	**1,620,784**
Australia**	57,658	4,921	-	-	-	-	62,579
Bangladesh	21,627	2	-	-	-	-	21,629
Cambodia	34	167	-	-	-	-	201
China	294,110	12	1	-	-	-	294,123
East Timor	-	-	48,539	-	5,000	-	53,539
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	983	51	-	-	-	37	1,071
India	170,941	59	23	-	-	-	171,023
Indonesia	122,618	373	803	-	-	1	123,795
Japan	3,752	277	-	-	-	-	4,029
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
Malaysia	50,487	25	-	-	-	-	50,512
Myanmar	-	-	1,323	-	-	-	1,323
Nepal	129,237	11	-	-	-	-	129,248
New Zealand**	4,923	2,316	-	-	-	-	7,239
Papua New Guinea	5,864	-	-	-	-	400	6,264
Philippines	176	20	3	-	-	-	199
Rep. of Korea	6	109	-	-	-	-	115
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	16	23	16	706,514	-	-	706,569
Thailand	104,965	361	3	-	-	7	105,336
Viet Nam	15,000	-	27	-	-	-	15,027

Region and country/territory of asylum/residence	*Refugees*[2]	*Asylum-seekers*[1]	*Returned refugees*[4]	*Others of concern*			*Total population of concern*
				Internally displaced persons[5]	*Returned Internally displaced persons*[6]	*Various*[7]	
	982,397	**8,727**	**50,747**	**706,514**	**5,000**	**445**	**1,753,830**
Armenia	280,591	-	-	-	-	-	280,591
Austria	*82,458*	-	-	-	-	-	*82,458*
Azerbaijan	287	3,376	27	572,451	-	51,649	627,790
Belarus	458	411	-	-	-	160,000	160,869
Belgium*	18,834	45,000	-	-	-	-	63,834
Bulgaria	1,474	2,227	2	-	-	-	3,703
Cyprus	76	499	-	-	-	7	582
Czech Rep.	1,186	5,031	-	-	-	62	6,279
Denmark*	71,016	5,200	-	-	-	-	76,216
Estonia	-	18	-	-	-	-	18
Finland*	13,276	-	-	-	-	-	13,276
France	*129,722*	-	-	-	-	-	*129,722*
Georgia	7,620	-	81	272,101	284	100	280,186
Germany***	906,000	70,266	-	-	-	-	976,266
Greece	6,653	2,379	-	-	-	-	9,032
Hungary	5,064	1,634	-	-	-	-	6,698
Iceland*	244	8	-	-	-	-	252
Ireland*	3,499	12,067	-	-	-	-	15,566
Italy	*22,870*	113	-	-	-	-	22,983
Latvia	7	2	-	-	-	3	12
Lithuania	55	63	-	-	-	55	173
Luxembourg	*700*	-	-	-	-	-	*700*
Malta	*271*	-	-	-	-	-	271
Netherlands*	146,002	84,466	-	-	-	-	230,468
Norway*	52,102	-	-	-	-	-	52,102
Poland	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	1,020
Portugal*	*410*	-	-	-	-	-	*410*
Rep. of Moldova	68	198	-	8,080	-	-	8,346
Romania	1,685	-	-	-	-	-	1,685
Russian Federation	26,265	691	37	490,650	70,000	753,882	1,341,525
Slovakia	457	389	-	-	-	-	846
Slovenia	2,816	8,827	-	-	-	4,739	16,382
Spain*	6,696	-	1	-	-	-	6,697
Sweden*	157,217	-	-	-	-	-	*157,217*
Switzerland	57,653	27,469	-	-	-	-	85,122
Turkey	3,103	5,209	270	-	-	-	8,582
Ukraine	2,951	80	8	-	-	261,141	264,180
United Kingdom*	149,808	66,195	-	-	-	-	216,003
	2,160,614	**341,818**	**426**	**1,343,282**	**70,284**	**1,231,638**	**5,148,062**
Angola	12,086	883	8,760	257,508	-	-	279,237
Botswana	3,409	67	3	-	-	-	3,479
Comoros	11		-	-	-	-	11
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	50	-	1	-	-	-	51
Malawi	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	3,900
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	207	2,278	-	-	-	-	2,485
Namibia	17,740	1,144	3	-	-	-	18,887
South Africa	15,063	15,138	-	-	-	-	30,201
Swaziland	1,007	-	-	-	-	-	1,007
Zambia	250,940	200	163	-	-	-	251,303
Zimbabwe	4,127	78	-	-	-	-	4,205
	308,540	**19,788**	**8,930**	**257,508**	**-**	**-**	**594,766**
Albania	523	4	1	-	-	-	528
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38,152	80	18,715	518,252	59,347	-	634,546

Region and country/territory of asylum/residence	*Refugees*[2]	*Asylum-seekers*[3]	*Returned refugees*[4]	*Others of concern*			*Total population of concern*
				Internally displaced persons[5]	*Returned Internally displaced persons*[6]	*Various*[7]	
Croatia	22,437	19	20,716	34,134	15,494	-	92,800
FYR Macedonia	9,050	1	-	-	-	-	9,051
Yugoslavia, FR	484,391	12	124,514	267,500	-	85,000	961,417
	554,553	**116**	**163,946**	**819,886**	**74,841**	**85,000**	**1,698,342**
	12,148,017	**896,557**	**793,104**	**5,265,335**	**369,055**	**1,653,892**	**21,125,960**

These statistics are provisional and subject to change.

A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

Figures in italics refer to end-1999.

[4] The returned refugees and returned IDPs concern only those who returned during 2000. This is different from the 1999 population of concern to UNHCR which counted returned refugees and returned IDPs for two years (*Refugees and Others of Concern to UNHCR, 1999 Statistical Overview*).

[1] Country or territory of asylum or residence.

[2] Refugees: persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a humanitarian status and those granted temporary protection.

[3] Asylum-seekers: persons whose application for refugee status is pending in the asylum procedure or who are otherwise registered as asylum-seekers.

[4] Returned refugees: refugees who have returned to their place of origin during the year.

[5] Internally displaced persons (IDPs): persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance pursuant to a special request by a competent organ of the United Nations.

[6] Returned IDPs: IDPs of concern to UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during the year.

[7] Others of concern to UNHCR.

* Number of refugees estimated by UNHCR, based on the arrival of refugees and (or) recognition of asylum-seekers over the past 10 years.

** Number of refugees estimated by UNHCR, based on the arrival of refugees and (or) recognition of asylum-seekers over the past 5 years.

*** Some 264,000 asylum requests are pending before the courts (source: Central Aliens Register).

Source: Governments, UNHCR.